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OMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

No. 1384.—Vol. XXXII.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1862.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

(SUPPLEMENT) STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

R. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER, It. CENTRICATE TO SHARE BROKER, IT. CENTRE TRANSACTS DUSINESS, IN the way of FURCHASE OF SALE, in every description of shocks, but particularly in BRITISHI MINES, in no case departing from the post of a broker, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost jounctuality and advice given as the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required. CHANGES OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one

mission.

Solders of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the OPEN MARKET may hear archaers, and parties in ARREAR OF CALLS, or SUED BY MERCHANTS may might true legal position by applying to Mr. CROFTS.

ch. 23, 1862.

R. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ALIES LANE has FOR SALE, at nett prices:—20 Arthur, 16a; 10 Bottle Hill, 11a;

Illilline, 415%; 20 Carn Camborne, 15a; 20 Drake Walls, 22s; 100 Dale, 11a chies

Sust Carn Brea, £11½; 10 East Caradon, £30%; 20 East Russell, £3; 50 Grent

cell Marths, 18a; 2 Grambler and St. Aubyn, £15; 50 Great Retailack, 11s; 50

at Tregune, 3a; 10 Hingston Down, £2%; 25 Harriett, 21s; 20 Kelly Bray, 11s;
Ladoott, £3½; 10 Moyle, £1½; 20 Marke Valley, £10½; 20 North Downs, £5½;
North Minera, £1; 5 North Treskerby, £23; 20 New Seton, 8a. 6d.; 20 Redmoor,
64; 20 Rosewall Hill and Ranson; 50 Stencoose and Mawia, 40s; 50 Sortridge,
64; 50 Sigford, 13a, 6d.; 2 Trelawny; 40 Wheal Edward, £1½; 10 Wheal Hope;

west Sliver Bank, 30a.; 20 Wheal Norris, 35a.; 5 West Caradon, £40.

JAMES LANE Is a BUYER of West Condurrow and North Nant-y-Mwyn.

ETER WATSON, STOCK, SHARE, AND
MINING OFFICES,
19, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
legraphic messages to buy or sell Railway, Mine, and other shares and stocks puncyattended to on commission, or at nett prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, advice as to purchases or sales.

Seventeen years' experience (two in Cornwall and fifteen in London).

Bankers: Union Bank of London.

B.—There are several dividend mines paying from 15 to 25 per cent.on current markets, with increasing prospects; also, several progressive mines on the eve of a dividending state, the shares in which will, no doubt, have a great advance in price.

CRUCIBLE SE ON MELTING,

wanted.

10 Stray Park, £3314.

WANTED, West Condurrow and Trelyon. State number of shares, and lowest price. Mr. Lexeas will not bind himself to deliver any of the above stock, as the market is antinually floctuating.

Mr. Lexeas will send prices of those shares that are not marked, with the necessary aformation, on receipt of stamped directed envelope.

Bankers: Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.

Private and reliable information given, either by post or interview, for £1 ls., and commission on all orders 1½ per cent. References if required.

11, Royal Exchange, February 28, 1862.

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APPENDIX. TRUCK ACTS EAD MINES OF

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cound investments.

Mr. Sarao Sarao Average of the public was a manner of the public Mr. Sarao S Trongoch Mining District, Cardiganshire, 2s. 6d. Surface plan of the Old ing its geological position, and the lodge traversing the sett, with section of

R. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
INESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES,
Terms, 1/4 per cent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

E O R G E R I C E, S H A R E B R O K E R,

No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Orders executed and business done at close prices, nett or on commission.

MR. JOSEPH GREGORY, MINING OFFICES, 2, GREAT
ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank, Threadneedle-street.
Commission on purchase and sale of shares, 1½ per cent.

MESSES. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKERS, 46, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-build-aloy), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.

Processive mines.

S.B.—Messrs. Horlet and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices way Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL

ALE AT HANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 15 years), has FOR SALE at net prices 4 West Caradon; 2 South Frances, £104; 20 Rosewall Hill, £234; 2 Solies, £73; 10 Great Wheal Fortune, £15%; 10 North Robert, 290.; 5 Stray Park; Grill, £144; 10 Sigford Comols, 145; 10 Wheal Kitty (Leiant), £11½; 15 Wheal 19 Great Wheal Martha, 163. 6d.; 100 Great Caradon, 100.; 5 Old Toigus, £5½; 13 Wheal Steon, £121½; 10 Wheal Unity, 200., 9d.; 129 Dale, 12a.; 70 Drake Walls, Mal Harife; 1 West Seton; 10 West Bryn Gwiog, £5; 50 Crelake, 50s.; 30 Smith* 30 Month of the Steon 10 West Bryn Gwiog, £5; 50 Crelake, 50s.; 30 Smith* 31, 6d.; 40 East Cara Bres, £10½; 60 Cefe Licen; 56 Steoncose and Mawia, East Devon Great Coraborne, 12s. 6d.; 120 East Seton; 150 Lady Eliza, 4s. 6d.; 100 RRITISH AND FOR FIRM NEW MALES (MARCH).

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—MR. THOS

D SPARGO, of Nos. 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, SEDON, E.C., TRANSACTS EVERY description of BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and Let of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, RAILWAYS, RRIDGES, INSURANCES, Mr. SPARON has FOR SALE SHARES in ENGLISH MINES paying from 20 to 25 per seein good Present price in bi-monthly and quarterly Dividends, as also a number of sound investments.

The any business that Grorok Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.
FOR SALE:—
10 Gt.8.5. Tolgus, £4 64 3d
2 Wh. Trelawny, £17½.
50 Drake Walls, 198. 9d.
10 Moyle, 198. 6d.
10 Gt.8.5. Tolgus, £4 64 3d
10 Drake Walls, 198. 9d.
10 Gt.8.5. Tolgus, £4 64 3d
10 Drake Walls, 198. 9d.
10 Gt.8.5. Tolgus, £4 64 3d
10 Drake Walls, 198. 9d. G

| AMES | HERRON | has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and PREE OF COMMISSION:—
| 20 Alfred Cons., 7s. 9d. | 20 Holmbush (old shares), | 30 St. Day, 10s. | 21 Sept. | 22 South Wheat Frances, | 4 Billins, £15%, | 21 Aug Eliza, 4s. 6d. | 21 South Carn Brea, £3, ex call. | 50 Bun Accord, 6s. 9d. | 30 Lady Bertha, 11s. 9d. | 20 Soc. Condurrow, 5s. 6d. | 50 Bon Accord, 6s. 9d. | 30 Bo 21s. 9d.
2 Herodsfoot, £37¼.
5 Herward United, £5½.
30 Lady Eliza, 4s. 6d.
2 Long Rake.
5 Ludcott, £3 6s. 9d.
30 Lady Bertha, 11s. 9d.
90 Merliya

5 Buillis, £10\%,
5 Buller & Basset, 6s, 6d.
5 Bon Accord, 6s, 9d.
1 Buller, £69,
20 Bronfeod,
30 Cwm Brane,
20 Camb, Yean, £2 1s, 9d.
5 Clifford Amal., £32,
6 Cook's Kitchen, £30\%,
5 Cook's Kitchen, £30\%,
1 Craddock Moor, £28\%,
3 Carato Consols, £9\%,
1 Craddock Moor, £28\%,
30 Carn Cambrene,
50 Carnewas,
40 Drake Walls, 21s, 6d.
55 Ding Dong, £9,
50 Dale, 11s, 6d.
1 Devon Gt. Con., £413\%,
10 East Russell.
5 E. Carn Brea, £11 6s 9d.

1 Devon Gt. Con., 4413%.
10 East Russell.
5 E. Carn Brea, £11 6s 9d
30 East Grenville, 34s. 9d.
5 East Caradon, £30%.
1 East Basset, £47 18s 9d
50 East Seton, 7s.
50 East Clogau.
5 Gt. Fortune, £15 16s.
3 Grambler, £14%.
50 Great Aired, 7s. 9d.
50 Great Aired, 7s. 9d.
50 Great Northern, 22s. 6d.
20 Great Ver., £6 13s. 9d.
50 Great Kartha.
40 Great Kartha.
5 Gt. 8. Tolgus, £4 2s. 9d.
5 Gt. 8. Tolgus, £4 2s. 9d.
7 Adam's—court, Old Broade.

5 Ludcott, £3 6a, 9d.
20 Lady Bertha, 11s. 9d.
20 Lady Bertha, 11s. 9d.
20 Marke Valley, £10 3s 9d
2 Mary Ann, £15½.
70 North Minera.
30 New Treleigh, 18s. 9d.
10 No. Basset, £3 1s. 6d.
30 New So. Caradon, 10s.
50 North Hafod, 6s. 9d.
1 No. Treskerby, £20%.
10 North Downs, £5 6a, 9d.
1 No. Treskerby, £20%.
5 North Downs, £5 6a, 9d.
1 No. Roskear, £23½.
5 North Buller, £2 10s, ex call.
10 North Crofty, 40s. 9d.
11 North Robert, £5.
10 North Robert, £5.
10 North Robert, £5.
10 North Robert, £5.
10 Prosper United, 52s. 6d., ex call.
1 Providence, £42.
30 Fort Phillip.
1 Rosewarne United, 20 Rosewall Hill, &c.
50 Ribden, 4s. 3d.
10 Rosewarne United, 50 Rosewarne United, 20 Rosewall Hill, &c.
50 Ribden, 4s. 3d.
10 Rosewarne Consols.
10 St. John del Rey, £64%.
20 Sortridge Cons., 11s.
5 Silver Rake.
2 South Tolgus, £55.
30 So. Car. Hooger, £54.
1 St. Ives Consols.
10 St. Ives Consols.

30 St. Day, 10s.
2 S. Bryn Gwlog, £4.
2 South Wheat Frances, £97 18s. 9d.
20 South Carn Brea, £3, ex call.
20 So. Condurrow, 5s. 6d.
1 South Basset, £113/4.
2 Trelawny, £18.
50 Tamar Concols, 27s. 6d.
20 Tincord, £95/4.
30 Tees Side, 3a. 9d.
11 Treweaths, 6s., ex call.
20 Tolvadden, 27s. 6d.
60 United Mexican, £8/6.
2 West Rose Down.
10 West Stray Park, £3/6.
20 Wh. Unity, 20s. 6d.
1 West Stray Park, £3/6.
20 Wh. Unity, 20s. 6d.
1 West Stray Park, £3/6.
20 Wh. Grenville, 59s. 9d.
2 West Sharp Tor.
40 W. So. Caradon, 19s 6d.
1 W. Caradon, £403/4.
1 Wh. Grylls, £14 18s 9d.
1 W. So. Caradon, 19s.
30 West Wendron, 1s. 6d.
1 Wheat Ston, £23/4.
20 Wheat Arthur, 15s. 9d.
20 Wheat Condurrow,
1 West Frances, £9/4.
5 Wheat Kitty (Leiant),
£11 17s. 6d.
30 West Condurrow,
1 West Frances, £9/4.
5 Wheat Margaret, £3/6.
5 Wheat Margaret, £3/6.
5 Wheat Margaret, £3/6.
5 Wheat Hazriet, 10s. 9d.
5 Wheat Hazriet, 10s. 9d.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS of MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERALL AGENTS of the FUNDRACE of SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.

Commission on share transactions 14 per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

M. R. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER, 5, HERCULES PASSAGE, near the Stock Exchange, London, TRANSACTS BUSINESS for principals in RAILWAY, MINE, BANK, and INSURANCE SHARES, &c., at the usual Stock Exchange rate of commission, and from the contiguity of his office to that institution he is enabled to operate promptly on all orders entrusted to his charms aftine by telegraphe or post-

harge, either by telegraph or post. A Map of New South Caradon, together with reports from Capt. Johns, of West Candon, and others, sent on application. Feb. 28, 1862. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, of No. 5, COWPER'S COURT, CORNHILL, DEALER in BRITISH MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES, from long experience in all mining stocks, can advise as to investment of capital at closest market prices.

as at crossest market prices.

Mr. Batters has special business in East Caradon, South Caradon, Marke Valley Cast Cara Brea, &c., and strongly recommends his clients to eschew mythical concerns where the only mining is in the pockets of the unwary, and to buy such shares as above numerated, that at all times are marketable, and out of which the vendor can only obtain a reasonable commission.

enumerated, that at all times are marketable, and one of marketable at a reasonable commission.

Since I called public attention, only a few weeks ago, to East Carn Brea shares as likely to have a market rise of 100 per cent., the shares have risen 20 per cent., and the mine is improving beyond the expectations of its most sanguine friends. A great advance from the present price of £11½ may be looked for. Ore ground is discovered sufficient to return in profit all that the shares are now selling for, and the reserves are being increased at the rate of about 5000, per month; 200 shares for sale at market price, or any number that a small marvinal difference.

MR. BATTERS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the SHARES O EAST CARADON, MARKE VALLEY, BILLINS, and EAST CARN BREA MR. BATTERS is a DEALER in EAST SETON SHARES, and is a BUYER at 6s. 6d., or a SELLER at 7s. 6d.

MR. JAMES HAMMON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 26, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Commission, 1½ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has BUSINESS to TRANSACT in the following Mines:—

1 Devon Consols, £415.
10 East Cardon, £31½.
20 North Basset, £3½.
20 Wheal Edward, £1¾.
20 North Davins, £5½.
20 Wheal Arthur, 15s.
20 Wheal Arthur, 15s.
21 Wheal Seton, £123.
22 Wheal Edward, £1¾.
23 Wheal Seton, £123. 1 Devon Consols, £415.

10 East Caradon, £314/s.

50 East Aifred, 21s. 6d.

10 Marke Valley, £10%.

And is a BUYER of any part of—

500 East Russell, £3%.

500 East Russell,

10 North Roskear, £20, 2 New Seton, £62. 30 Wheal Grenville, 55s. Thomas Roskwainer is always prepared to carry out any business advertised by him and is now in a position to recommend four mines likely to take a great rise in the market.

Money advanced on good sound mining shares.

Orders per post or telegram promptly attended to.

February 28, 1862. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,

2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, and BRITISH MINING EXCHANGE, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, CITY, E.C.

5 Dyfngwm, £934 (dividend in March). 20 East Treakerby, 22, 64.

1 South Country, 100 East Budnete, 23, 64.

1 South Country, 25, 65.

1 South Caradon, £318.
20 Rosewall Hill, £354.

20 West Frances, £94.

50 Uny, £54.

50 North Downs, £55.

1 Margaret, £42, ex. div.

JAMES HUME'S "MINING CIRCULAR" for February contains
VALUABLE information on EAST CARADON, EAST CARN BREA, CARADON CONSOLS, NORTH TRESKERBY, NORTH MOSKEAR, GREAT SOUTH
TOLGUS, &c. Advice as to the most desirable investments by letter or personally.
Mr. Hunt has BUSINESS in—
50 Unity, 20s. 20 Cuddra, £10,
10 East Greaville, 35s. 20 Harriett, 18s. 2 Great Fortune, £18%.
10 East Carn Brea, £10%. 50 Crebor, 11s. 6d.
10 S. Caradon Hooper, £4, 10 Norris, 46s. 10 Greaville, £3%.

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

Offices, 74, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

ASSAYES OF ORES AND METALS
Conducted by Messrs, GRIFFITH AND BARTON,
Assayers to the Bank of England and Anglo-Musican Mints,
74, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON, MINING AGENTS,
GENERAL SHAREDEALERS, AND AUCTIONEERS,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 16, HACKINS HEY, LUVERPOOL.
MT. THOMAS has had placed in his hands FOR SALE a number of SHARES in the MOUNT PLEASANT LEAD MINE, near Mold, a mine likely to be much richer than at present, but which now pays in dividends a much larger percentage than any other mine in the list. Prices and particulars on application.

P O R S A L E, E A C H N E T T:—
10 Gt. So. Tsigus, £4 3s. 9d 1 Providence, £4134.
10 Ladcott, £3½.
1 South Frances, £102½.
1 Buller, £72½.
London.

MR. W. BIRDSEY, MINE SHAREBROKER, ST. MICHAEL'S
HOUSE, CORNHILL (Established upwards of 30 years), is always in a position to TRANSACT BUSINESS in SHARES of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES at the closest market prices. Commission, 1½ per cent.
W. BIRDSEY has business in the undermentioned shares:—
East Caradon.
Wheal Fannees,
Holmbush.
North Downs.
West Caradon.
West Caradon, Vest Caradon, South Caradon, Cook's Kitchen, Wheal Grenville, and East Wheal Grenville.

Orders to buy or sell strictly attended to.

MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSELL,
MINING SHAREBROKER,
On and after the 21st of December,
OFFICES at 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

O H N R I S L E Y, S H A R E B R O K E R, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. F. LISABE, C.E. AND C.M.E., may be consulted by letter addressed to No. 38, GLOUCESTER CRESCENT, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.; or personally at his office, No. 25, MOORGATE STREET, CITY, upon all matters connected with mining.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS,

MESSRS. THOMAS PENROSE and THOMAS PRICE UNDERTAKE ASSAYS and ANALYSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINERAL PRODUCT, FUEL, and MARURES, at Meass. Richardson and Co.'s Assay Office and Laboratory, Copper Ore Whatves, Swanses.

MR. M. GILDROY STEWART, CONSULTING COLLIES VIEWER AND SURVEYOR, INSPECTOR AND VALUER OF KINES AND MACHINERY, REDMINSTER, BRISTOL.

MR. R. W. JONES, LAND AND ESTATE AGENT,
BRYN HYFRYD, NEAR WHITFORD, HOLYWELL.
MINES and MINERAL PROPERTY INSPECTED and CORRECTLY
REPORTED UPON.
Respectable references in London and the country.

MR. G. SHEPHERD, CIVIL, MINING, and AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER. Arbitrations, valuations, &c., conducted.—Address, by letter, 79, Cannon-street West, London, E.C.

TEST PAR CONSOLS MINE.—WANTED, ONE THOUSAND SHARES, in any numbers not less than fifty.—Address, with price, to "E. J. F.," Post-office, St. Austeli, Cornwall.

HÖLTE-FJELD, DISTRICT NO. 4 OF THE VIRGIN SILVER MINING TERRITORY (KONGSBERG, NORWAY).—The GRANT of this VALUABLE and IMPORTANT PROPERTY TO BE DISPOSED OF to a Joint-stock company, or otherwise, provided the purchase can be completed before the lat of May next.—Apply by letter only, to Mr. Lee Strevsen, 36, Cannon-street, E.C.; or Mr. J. H. CLEMENT, mining engineer, 3. Gloucester-terrace, Church-street, Kensington, W.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.—An ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, accustomed to ironworks, is DESIROUS of an APPOINTMENT, where he could have some outdoor work as well as in the laboratory. Good testimonials. No objection to go abroad.—Address, "250," Mr. Jackson's, bookseller, Ulver-

TO IRONFOUNDERS AND OTHERS.—REQUIRED, for the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GAS COMPANY, TENDERS for GAS HOLDERS, PURIFIERS, CONDENNERS, SCRUBBERS, HYDRAULIC MAINS, MOUTH PIECES, &c. Plans and specifications can be inspected, and all particulars obtained, on application to the company's inspecting agent, at the office of Messrs. Filby and Co., 63, Fenchurch-street, London, between the hours of Eleven and Two. All tenders must be delivered on or before the 8th day of March, addressed to Mr. J. C. Lawton, Jun. (agent for the company), at Messrs. Filby's, 63, Fenchurch-street.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND CALCINER WANTED DIRECTLY, for WHEAL GRYLLS, near MARAZION. Cash payment.—
'articulars, with lowest price, including carriage, to W. J. Dunssond, Esq., 5, Adam'sourt, Old Broad-street, London.

£1500 TO £2000 WANTED as LOAN, on SECURITY OF PLANT, MACHINERY, and LEASE of a COLLERY. The present works have cost about £10,000, and the above sum is required for the erection of additional machinery; 8 per cent. interest will be paid for an immediate advance. None but principals treated with.—Apply by letter, to Box 220, Post-college Pictals.

WANTED, ONE GENTLEMAN with ONE THOUSAND FOUNDS, or TWO with FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS EACH, to JOIN AN THER to WORK a LEAD MINE, which will send ore to market within two months.—Particulars to be had on application to H. W. Endis, Esq., accountant, No. 22, Lord

WANTED, a COLLIERT MANAGER to TAKE the GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCE of the WORKING and SALE DR-PARTMENTS of an EXTENSIVE COLLIERY (Harnalay bed of coal). None but a thorough man of business, who has filled a similar situation, need apply. To a man of energy and experience a liberal salary will be given.—Apply in the first instance, with full particulars, to "Box 71," Post-office, Barnaley, Yorkahire.

VALUABLE COLLIERY and IRON MINE, in regular work, in NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE, TO BE LET on lease, at a moderate royalty. Capital required, 28000 or 28000, to extend the works. A farm and capital residence may be had, if required.—Address, "Lex," Mr. King's Hbrary, Duke-street, Portland-place, London, W.

THE MINING JOURNAL COMPLETE for 1859, 1860, and 1861, to BE DISPOSED OF.—Apply to Mr. Ww. Banner, jun., Great Yermouth.

E DWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL WASHING MACHINE. This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, both in coat and in working, as well as the MOST DURABLE and EFFICIENT MACHINE made. Complete meehings, capable of washing from 25 65 65 tons per diem (according to quality), £75.—Toil particulars, testimentals, &c., may be obtained from E. Edwards, Enq., C.E., Basufort-buildings, Strand, Lendon.

A MODEL may be seen at Mr. Epwards's office, Basufort-buildings.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE WAGGON
COMPANY (LIMITAD), BURY, LANCASHIRE.
Capital, £100,000.
The above company are PREPARED & BUILD and LET FOR HURE from TEX to
ONE HUNDRED MINERAL WAGONS of the best possible construction—for

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH SHRING.
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SOTH MARCH, 1881, Is 1500 MADE.
Price One Shilling. At 117; Sichopegaio-street Wikhin, Leases, Ed.

Briginal Correspondence.

THE NEW HARTLEY PIT ACCIDENT.

Sir,-If "A Pitman" had been as fluent at answering questions as a asking he very probably would have given a definition to the term pump end or, at the least, have shown which end of the pump he alludes to in his communication of the 8th inst., and also given us some explanation of the system of raising coal at Cramlington Colliery. But his forte appears to be asking questions upon subjects in which he betrays both want of knowledge and good taste, even in the simple capacity of interrogator. "A Pitman" remarks, in last week's Journal, that my admissions amount to this—that I am a great advocate for two shafts because I know nothing about any other. Surely this conclusion must have been arrived at by a peculiar process of reasoning, for if I knew nothing more than that more than 200 lives had been sacrificed at one fell swoop, in the most painful manner, by the system of working a colliery with only one shaft, it would be sufficient to convince myself, and all but those whose logic is guided by their pockets, that the time is come for such a rude system to be destroyed. But it so happens that I know much more of the evils of the system than has been taught me by the dreadful lesson that appears to have awakened all to a sense of their duty, excepting "A Pitman," and it is even consolatory to see that he hesitates to give his name, and that his conscience will not permit him to speak openly in favour of the system of working a colliery with only one shaft, and that he can go no further than to cast doubts upon honest statements, and show the advantages of the one shaft system in a covert manner. I have had opportunity very recently of seeing some of the evils attending this system. In one case, I have known 12½ per cent. more paid for getting and raising coal, owing to the mine being badly ventilated, than if there had been two shafts, and the mine rendered healthy by proper ventilation. The same state of things was going on not two months ago at the colliery referred to, and very probably is yet. Has Hamilton, Page Bank, and other catastrophes taught us nothing of the one shaft system; and are we to wait until those whose lives have been spent in perfecting thesystem, and whose experience will not enable them to in his communication of the 8th inst., and also given us some explanation of the system of raising coal at Cramlington Colliery. But his forte ap-

your readers as being sufficient to maintain the assertion that "A Pitman" takes exception to.

The area of the Hartley Pit shaft, before bratticing, appears to have been 113 feet, a fourth at least of which must be deducted for space occupied by pump-stocks, rods, bratticing, &c., which, if equally divided, would leave nearly 43 ft. area for each division. If we take the velocity at 15 ft. per second, or 900 ft. per minute (a velocity which may safely be considered the maximum quantity that could be got through the mine under circumstances such as at New Hartley), we shall have a volume of air passing through the mine equal to 38,700 ft. per minute; this, divided amongst 300 men, would afford each individual workman 129 ft. of air per minute, being rather less than one-half of the quantity given by any authority I have yet seen, and being less than one-third of the quantity allowed for each workman at the collieries under my charge. Does not "A Pitman" think it would be better to devote our time and attention to guarding against accidents rather than making provision against accidents Fitman" think it would be better to devote our time and attention to guarding against accidents rather than making provision against accidents in the manner stated, but not first suggested by him? I perfectly agree with "A Pitman," that the coal mines of this country can never be worked without accidents occurring; but surely that should not prevent us from using our efforts to reduce the loss of life to its minimum. I do not merely insinuate, but make a direct charge upon some of the managers and proprietors of coal mines not doing what they ought to render security to both capital and labour. On the other hand, we have many proprietors and capital and labour. On the other hand, we have many proprietors and managers of mines who spare no pains or efforts to do all that can be done to afford protection to the workmen; and it will generally be found that to afford protection to the workmen; and it will generally be found that those are the concerns that more fully realise the expectations of the proprietors. I hope that the tabrlated statement of the cost of sinking shafts, given by me in last week's Journal, will fully satisfy your correspondent; if not, permit me to say that I shall be happy to give him any further information bearing upon the cost of sinking shafts. Whether Mr. Coulson's estimate of the cost of sinking shafts in the North of England is to be taken in preference to that of others, on account of the leavethened experience he in preference to that of others, on account of the lengthened experience he has had, I do not know, but I think it ought to be considered how far he is liable to be affected by northern prejudices.

J. Goodmin.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.

SIR,-Referring to a letter which appeared in the Journal of Feb. 15, bearing on explosions in collieries. When a portion of the underground workings of a colliery is particularly subject to discharges of carburetted hydrogen, this place might be specially purified, after being isolated, with the advocated "ventilating pipes," so that the issuing gas may pass into the open air at any desired distance from the pit's mouth, without disseminating through other openings.

Abchurch-lane, Feb. 25

G. WALCOTT, C.E. suggesting safety havens for imprisoned miners, it may also have some

EXPLOSIONS OF FIRE-DAMP.

SIR,-It has occurred to me that explosions from fire-damp may be presented in some cases on the homomopathic principle, which is, I believe, to sented in some cases on the homosopathic principle, which is, I believe, to give a medicine which is calculated to produce the disease in a healthy subject. My idea is to hermetically seal the downcast-shaft after the pits have ceased working on Saturdays, and keeping a Struvé's ventilator at work in the upcast, thus artificially causing the barometer to fall, the atmospheric pressure to be taken off the coal, and the fire-damp liberated, in the same way as it is during a natural fall of the barometer. No men, horses, or lights being in the pits, I cannot see that any harm can possibly happen, if care be taken to open the downcast in time on Sunday to allow the whole of the explosive mixtures to be swept out, and pure air substituted in the air-ways and headings. The success of the experiment depends on the extent of the exhaustion which could be produced by Mr. Struvé's pump—a ventilating fan would not answer, I think. Practical men would be able after one experiment to say it this could be done every night; but it would be impossible to say beforehand how much time would be necessary. Of course, a careful inspection of the pits with a safety-lamp would sary. Of course, a careful inspection of the pits with a safety-lamp would be necessary before the workmen were admitted. Suggestor.

THE PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE MERTHYR TYDVIL EXPLOSION, AND THE COMPENSATION LAW.

Sin,-It is said that the explosion at the Gethin Colliery, near Merthyr Tydvil, may have been caused by a door being left open, by which the ai for the ventilation of the mine passed not around the workings but through the doorway to the upcast shaft. Now, I am of opinion the explosion was not caused by a door being left open, because there are always (or should be) two doors for the safe working of mines; one door is closed whilst persons pass through the other. Yet at the said time it is probable the poor men may innocently have caused their own deaths by congregating together in the air-passages, as great numbers of them were found there after the explosion; and it being dinner hour when the explosion took place, loaded boxes of coal may have been left also by them in the air-passage. Therefore, if loaded boxes were left in the passage, and the men also congregated therein, the area of the passage may have been so reduced as to diminish the quantity of air which passage around the workings to the explosion by reducing the area of the passage. I have been in mirrer from a boy; in my time I have seen accidents caused by things which no one could have foreseen, or have any knowledge of before it was too late. I know Mr. Crawshay's colliery is not the only place where accidents by explosions have been caused by men congregating together; therefore, as there are many accidents in mines which none can account for, and also many persons, for the want of a better knowledge of things, cause their own death, it would not be well to compel by law colliery prothe doorway to the upcast shaft. Now, I am of opinion the explosion

prietors to recompense the families of those bereaved; if so Mr. Crawshay, the Hartley Company, Risca Company, Lund Hill Company, and a host of others, would long ago have had to give up the trade if the law had been in force before this time. Yet the families of the bereaved, and also the poor miners injured by accident, should receive compensation, which could be well accomplished if only every mine proprietor were called upon to collect into one general fund a small sum monthly for, or from, every person employed in mines.—St. Helen's, Lancashire. W. HOPTON.

THE GETHIN COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

SIR,-We hope you will kindly give us space in your columns for the urpose of drawing the attention of the public to the case of the poor widow and relatives of the 49 persons who have lost their lives in the Gethin Colliery, near Merthyr Tydvil. We are sure that hundreds of charitable per sons in all parts of the kingdom would gladly contribute to their relief if they knew how to remit their gifts. We, therefore, wish to make it known as widely as possible that a local committee has been formed for the purpose of applying any funds with which they may be entrusted for their be-nefit, and that we shall be happy to receive and acknowledge any remit-tance which may be sent to us for the purposes of the committee.

JOHN GRIFFITH, Rector of Merthyr Tydvil. J. C. FOWLER, Stipendiary Magistrate. J. D. THOMAS, High Constable.

Committee Room, Merthyr Tydvil, Feb. 25.

THE BETTER VENTILATION AND PREVENTION OF EX PLOSIONS IN MINES—SAFETY RESPIRATORS.

SIR,-I beg to recommend to proprietors of mines the extensive use o ine for the air-doors, chambers, and the close proximity of the furnaces as this metal rapidly absorbs (and tenaciously retains) both "carbonic oxide gas and carbonic acid, as is evidenced by the pellicles formed on it." In the Hartley Colliery accident life might have been prolonged if the miners had been each in possession of a respirator, consisting of a double plate of perforated zina, with a similar respirator attached to the mouth-piece to protect the nostrils, as the gas would have been arrested in its passage, allowing them to inhale a pure air.

I am likewise anxious, with a view of lessening misery, and sickness, and premature death among the miners engaged in anicksilver mines, as well

premature death among the miners engaged in *quicksilver* mines, as well as among those employed in the manufacture of looking-glasses, &c., to re-commend the use of *small gold respirators*, which would have the effect of 'licking up' the mercury. James Bruce (late 33d Regiment).

P.S.—Mr. Simmons recommends the use of "the barometer in mines."
On March 1, 1861, I wrote Admiral Fitzroy to the same effect, which communication he acknowledged, presenting me, by the same post, with a copy of his "Notes on Meteorology."

PUMPING WATER FROM DEEP MINES.

Sir,-I beg to offer my sincere thanks to "M. E." for the great pains and trouble he took in replying to the queries contained in my letter, published in the Journal of Nov. 30, by giving a full and detailed description, on Dec. 14, of the method employed in pumping the water from the deep workings in one of the collieries under his management, and particularly for the liberal spirit he displayed in giving me an opportunity of seeing, personally, the pumps and apparatus he described. I availed myself of this kind offer, and had the pleasure, on the 12th inst., of inspecting these pumps, and I must confess their excellent appliances and adaptation to their work even exceeded my expectations, and fully bore out the exact account of them in the Journal of Dec. 14. I found the horizontal rods working very smoothly, giving no further trouble than the lubrication of the rollers, and pumping the full quantity of water stated; but I was particularly pleased with the inexpensive and most effectual mode of working the double-acting 6-in. pumps, with the tail-rope and V-sheave, and think it is the best appliance that can be adapted for pumping water from a moderate depth in deep workings, and particularly, as was the case in this instance, where a tail-rope is required, and in use, for hauling the coals to the pit bottom, there being little or no additional cost in power, and the expense of a separate engine and horizontal rods is altogether saved, the requirements for this kind of pumping arrangement being confined to the mere cost of the pump and pipes. I beg again to thank "M. E.," and to assure him that I derived great pleasure and satisfaction from my visit and inspection.—Feb. 22. lished in the Journal of Nov. 30, by giving a full and detailed description and inspection.—Feb. 22.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN-PUMP.

(Translation)-Sir,-In reply to the letter of your correspondent Devon," in last week's Journal, you will permit me to state that when my chain pump is employed in a shaft, the sinking of which is being con tinued, or in which the use of gunpowder for blasting is necessary, there are two principal means of protecting the pump from any damage that might be caused by the fragments of rock scattered by the blast. Firstly, as the wooden frame is extremely light, it would be very easy to draw up the lower part of the tube to such a height, which would only be, say, 15 or 20 yards, as would place it beyond the reach of injury. To effect this, all that would be necessary is to remove the chain from the pulley by which the said chain is set in motion, and to unscrew the four bolts which hold in position the two lowest cross-pieces by which the pump is supported; the work would be done in a very short space of time by four men. But there is a second means, which I consider far more simple than this, and which I should, therefore, prefer to adopt. When the miners are ready to set fire to the fuse, I would place a stout wooden trap in the form of a door upon an inclined support between the bottom of the pump and the place where the charge is laid. This would entirely remove all fear both as to the result of the explosion and as to the damage of the pump. I would remark, moreover, that the tubes of my pump are of wroughtiron; and that, as is well known, iron tubes always resist more completely the effect of concussion better than cast-iron, of which pumps are usually made, as a blow, no matter with what instrument it is given, will break a cast-iron article much more readily than a wrought-iron one. tinued, or in which the use of gunpowder for blasting is necessary, there

cast-iron article much more readily than a wrought-iron one.

It remains, however, for me to answer a far more important question; it is asked whether my pump could be used in an inclined shaft, so as to be applicable to old shafts? It is well known to all who are acquainted with applicable to old shafts? applicable to old shafts? It is well known to all who are acquainted with the chain-pump that this class of pump will pump both in an inclined and in a vertical shaft, because the enain is always stretched through the tube, revelving on the large pulley at the top, and on the small one at the bottom—there would with this arrangement be more friction, of course, but the pump could still be successfully worked. A pretended objection is also raised to my pump on the ground that much space is occupied by the descending chain. The very favourable comparison which my pump bears with ordinary mine pumps will be at once understood when I state that in scending chain. The very favourable comparison when hyperbolish with ordinary mine pumps will be at once understood when I state that in a pit 8 ft. square my pump, with all the necessary supports, &c., will occupy but one of the angles, and will leave more than one-half of the pit entirely free from top to bottom, so that there would be ample space for the passage of men or materials. The diameter of the chain pulley being only 1 yard 3 in., it follows that at the mouth of the pit the chain occupies but 1 yard 3 in., and the space occupied gradually diminishes until the small pulley at the bottom of the tabe is reached. If a comparison be made of the entire space occupied by my pump with the space occupied by the ordinary pumps, which encumber almost the whole of the space in the shaft, a great difference in my favour will be found. Indeed, I am surprised that the space occupied by my pump should be referred to, as it so decidedly one of its advantages; for example, in a space 6 ft. square I could erect and work pumps which would raise 2000 gallons of water per minute. In this now proposed, however, to sink two shafts in all mines, I think the necessity of working in inclined shafts would almost disappear.

Having thus fully answered "Devon," I will request him to answer two simple questions with respect to the ordinary pumps—What means would have analyzed to put down an ordinary pump, to raise from 1000 to 2000

Having thus fully answered "Devon," I will request him to answer two simple questions with respect to the ordinary pumps—What means would be employed to put down an ordinary pump, to raise from 1000 to 2000 gallons of water per minute, in a shaft of 100 yards, or deeper, and full of water? And, secondly, how would the necessary supports for so heavy a column of tubes be put into the pit; and, if the sides of the shaft be sand, clay, or other soft material, would not some support from the bottom of the pit be necessary to sustain the weight of the pump, and to prevent the continual concussion from the motion of the rods having such an effect on the sides of the shaft as to cause dangerons falls? I might put many other questions, but shall reserve them for another opportunity. I am much obliged for the notice of any apparent objections to my pump, in order that obliged for the notice of any apparent objections to my pump, in order that they may be answered, and believe, by courage and perseverance in the

cause of science and industry, I shall be enabled each day to render
J. U. Barru amp more nearly perfect.
19, Manchester-buildings, Westminster, Feb. 27.

MINING IN POLAND-EXPLORING COMPANY.

MINING IN POLAND—EXPLORING COMPANY.

Sin,—It is now an opinion gaining much ground amongst my commen, that it is the development of the material resources of Poland win is most needed. Considering the inexhaustible riches of the rocked mines of Bochnia and Wieliczka, and the metallic ores found on the wars slope of the Carpathian Mountains, it is very probable that the case (the Polish) side of these ranges conceals valuable minerals. In fact, is stated that an immense quantity of the valuable petroleum has been less found in the above localities. But the most important item under the head are the traces of lead and silver near Olkusz, which have been form worked to some extent, but subsequently neglected. A number of gash. worked to some extent, but subsequently neglected. A number of gamen, who take an interest in such matters, have suggested that this men, who take an interest in such matters, have suggested that this men as subject in which Polish and English capital may at last considerable to the subject of the subject which, interto, has never been the case. It is clear that such an use taking ought to be begun on a very moderate scale—by the examinate of any promising locality within the limits of ancient Poland. I may of several or the expert here, by-the-by, that for the last two or three years the feuillies of several of the great Polish papers contain articles on mining and on scientific subjects.—40, Gower-place, Euston-square. J. LOISIT.

THE SCOTCH IRON TRADE.

SIR,-The pig-iron trade of Scotland has for more than a month t in a more uncertain and unsatisfactory state than usual, in at among the ironmasters, having for its object a reduction of excessive make. This movement has called forth what those movement among the ironmasters, having for its object a reduction of a present excessive make. This movement has called forth what those were best acquainted with the temper of the parties interested always dicted it would—ridicule from the general public, and an increased display the litteress and animosity among those who might have learned by this time, their interests were the same. From some communications to the Giasgow paper, might be supposed that the wealthy ironmasters were altogether to blame for this happy state of matters, as they were jealous of their less fortunate competition, along the competition of the same and the competition of the results of matters, as they were jealous of their less fortunate competitions would submit to present serious losses, for the sake of crushing certain concerns that many years had been thorns in their sides. It is, however, only fair, without case to much credit for forbearance and good feeling for the wealthy portion of the tract of the third of the same of the blame; for the break down of the movement was attributable very much to the necessity many firms felt ind upon movement was attributable very much to the necessity many firms felt indid upon the contraction that it is a state of the same of the same for award to the other section their due share of the blame; for the break down of the movement was attributable very much to the necessity many firms felt init upon to increase their production, to enable them to pay their way, and to the fact that a firms, being junder obligations for heavy fixed reats, actually lose less by sellings cost than they would do by stopping their works. Whatever the cause may be, the policy being pursued by the trade is suicidal and shortsighted seems patent toil, the parties more immediately concerned. The directors of one of our banks, whole the parties more immediately concerned. The directors of one of our banks, whole the failure of the proposal for a reduced production as any party, and it is difficult and our control of the classes mentioned they should be piaced—whether they as be regarded as poor ironmasters or as a wealthy banking corporation. I trust that Cumming is right about the millennium being so near, for I presume we may the pect, even in the iron trade, charity and forbear- ance, not to say prudence and consense.

THE WASTE OF THE PUDDLING PROCESS.

THE WASTE OF THE PUDDLING PROCESS.

SIR,—The invention of the puddling process by Cort, 78 years ago, all of iron bottoms by S. B. Rogers, at a later date, have, no doubt, done mid to aid the development of the iron trade, and I am persuaded that their has now arrived when ironmasters should depend less upon chemistry he enabling them to improve the quality of their iron than upon attention to the effect heat and atmosphericair. In South Wales in particular, men, as superintendena, a appointed who expect the workman to perform physical impossibilities. I have point iron which should have lost nothing by the process, yet have had to waste 6 cwts, significant of the bad construction of the furnace. At this rate the waste in a forget prising only 18 furnaces would be equal to upwards of 2000 tons per annum, sald it would represent, at 71, per ton, a money value of 14,0001, per annum. The reast that highly carbonised pig-iron, or refined metal, requires the greatest possible amond that the can be produced by draught to render it fluid, and this together with blue coal procurable. In badly-constructed furnaces, and with poor coal, the requisition between the coal procurable. In badly-constructed furnaces, and with poor coal, the requisition because they turn round upon the blast-furnace manager, and say they cannotes prehand how iron so highly carbonised should become so poor and rotten, thought the managers they turn round upon the blast-furnace manager, and say they cannotes prehand how iron so highly carbonised should become so poor and rotten, thought the managers they turn round upon the blast-furnace manager, and say they cannotes prehand how iron so highly carbonised should become so poor and rotten, thought the peculiar properties of the same, and concludes that the pig is good, and orget up-duce substantial bars. What is to be done under these circumstances? It is asked, in the prediction of the same, and concludes that the pig is good, and orget up-duce substantial bars. What is to be done under these circ

In many places in Wales, again, the loss of yield in the mill with Iron of this quality is enormous. It certainly should not require more than 21 cwts, of paddie bar is duce 1 ton of merchant bars; instead of this, however, more than 23 cwts, are frequent consumed. The imperfect fusion here presents itself—the heat in the balling is used degrees higher than if the iron had been subjected to heat in puddling, consequent there is no body to stand such heat, and the atoms of imperfect wrought-iron are been used to the constant of the control of the carbonised pig. There are some works in which even as much as 26 cwts, are said carbonised pig. There are some works in which even as much as 26 cwts, are said produce at on of bars, and irons of inferior quality are not treated a white better, as it indeed, impossible for the operative to render the iron anything as it should be white has the elements so directed through his furnace, that he has the mortification of ing the iron consumed under his hands without being able to prevent it. I should be that the control of the contr

METALLIFEROUS VEINS IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

[Continued from last week's Journal.] SIR,—Having made these general remarks on the conditions of a reperiture of the serving to give some appreciation of the vast quantity heat to be given off from the grantite nuclei, during the subsequent period of deposit, and as assisting to facilitate a comprehension of what is to foller I shall now attempt to give a short explanation of the causes of these shifts, &c., of the metalliferous veins in the North of England. The small of this locality are chiefly of the mountain limestone series, and consist of alterest members of calcareous, alliceous, and argillaceous characters. Under a general virther may be considered as overlying others that repose on the long diverging signification of the series of the lead unines grantic nucleus. The heat-evolving principles of this lead unines are must be acknowledged to have been very considerable, when due regard is paid to its Tynedule fault on its northern confines, the Penine on its western, the Craws as southern, and to the net work of veins included. Allowing the evaluation which cause this perfect net work to be giving off more heat than the strata which they invented nones to each of their sides respectively; therefore, the vast united centers must be obvious. Their complexity will be so apparent, as a natural consequence when the veins come within each others inducence, more especially at and near heat enterections, that it seems scarcely necessary to point it out. But, in order to promise the reader suppose the case of a trace of the case of SIR,—Having made these general remarks on the conditions of a remarks renta must be obvious. Their complexity will be so apparent, as a natural consequence when the veins come within each others inducence, more especially at and pase intersections, that it seems scarcely necessary to point it out. But, in order to present the consequence of the consequence, in the present instances in the primary the consequence, in the present instances, whether it be considered as open or flied; this assembling that the consequence, in the present instance, whether it be considered as open or flied; this assembling into the upper strata the veins will generally be considered as flied unitarity to the consequence, in the present instance, whether it be considered as open or flied; this assembling into the upper strata the veins will generally be considered as flied unitarity of the consequence, in the present instance, whether it be considered as open or flied; this water from the top of the fissure would not only be opposed to the seducation of the saure would not only be opposed to the seducation of the saure would not only be opposed to the seducation of the saure and would diminish upwards as the heat diffused in the cocan, cut it is also further evident that the underlying side of the fissure. And would diminish upwards as the heat diffused in the cocan cut it is also further evident that the underlying side of the fissure. This being the saure and would be first the overthought of the coran to the north or underlying side of the fissure. This being

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ing the throws of the veins in this district—namely, that they are found, with few products, to be greatest at and nearer the surface, and that they gradually decrease spending into the earth. Veins may not always augment in their throw towards spending into the earth. Veins may not always augment in their throw towards serially last in conformity to the varied, changing conditions of deposits or each side, at forms of strata are very prevalent in proximity to veins. There is one particular forms, which I shall just notice, and which is of very general occurrence—viz., sing down of the atrata on the overhanging sides of veins, and a turning up of them is underlying or thrown up sides. The cause of this phenomenon is explainable by a middle of cocanic water—namely, the rising motion above the fissure, and the lamptions of occanic water—namely, the rising motion above the fissure, and the lamptions towards each of its sides. Let the Sasure have an east and west bearing an underlie to the south, similar to the one supposed above when treating of the sign that the motion of the lateral current, but the surface of the sides of the sides

THE CAPULA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

THE CAPULA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

IR.—It is not to be wondered at that in an age so full of enterprise the eral wealth of Mexico should attract the attention of English specus. All that is wanted to make it the finest country in the world is to the Mexicans out of it. It is a glorious region, filled with some of most debased people on the earth. Until they are expelled, or their all and foreoious habits subdued, there seems to be but little hope for sountry. Still, with all these drawbacks, and under a wretched system of mining, rodis of some of the mines are immense; and where English capital and selection, and the more remote any mining speculations are from home supervision, and the more remote any mining speculations are from home supervision, one carried should be attended to the statements be weighed by which Englishmen are tempted has been introduced upon our Stock Exchange, some of the allowed facts in which a statement them. I have before me a prespectus of the Caputa Mine, a concern which a been introduced upon our Stock Exchange, some of the alloged facts in which a statement on the undertaking—that this mine cannot be eld among speculative affairs, but that ore ground has, been laid open, and may be defert at one to the main feature of the undertaking—that this mine cannot be eld among speculative affairs, but that ore ground has, been laid open, and may be defert at one to the under feature of the undertaking—that this mine cannot be eld among apeculative affairs, but that ore ground has, been laid open, and may be be, it is stated, at the outside but 20,0001, and as soon as it is in operation a clear will accrue to the fortunate shareholders of 6581, 2s. 6d., per week. The exact is very precley stated—6581, 2s. 6d., but as the ore contains some gold, it is adhatrol, may be lucky enough to avail themselves of the chance, and who are required to pay the cost of the reduction works to get possession of the mine. Now, supanism, costing the property of the supanism of the property of the supanism of t

this statement simply as I have neared to make are favourable as to the ulti-dal prove to be incorrect.

word more. All the accounts I have of this mine are favourable as to the ulti-word more. All the accounts I have of this mine are favourable as to the ulti-hance of success. My object in writing is only to expunge the roay hues from spectus, and to reduce the affair to a plain matter of business, instead of invest-with mere imaginative attractions.

A LOOKER-OW.

THE ORIGINAL OPHIR.

THE ORIGINAL OPHIR.

OR.—My attention has been drawn to a series of letters in the Journal ending from January 4 to February 15. They are signed G. F. Goble, refer principally to "The Original Ophir, or the Gold Mines in Solon's Era." The style of your correspondent's writing is facetious, and of puns: hence arises the difficulty of concluding whether many of his entire a many of the statements are made seriously or in joke. The object of my present complexitions are made seriously or in joke. The object of my present complexition is simply to explain in a more correct way than, as I consider, he has done ten which he has touched upon. By comparing the two statements with each red reader will preceive their difference, and judge for himself.

Is to Ophir (speit in various ways, Ouphir, Oapheir, Souphir, Soupheir, Söphir, Söhir, Söphers, Sapheir, Oppheir, Opheir. Toseph., Ant. vili. 6 s. 4). The a first occurs in Gen. x. 29. The may of Hirsm and Solomon, trading to Ophir Tharshith, was built at Ezion Geber, on the Red Ses, and on one occasion the ships wrecked on the stocks. (1 Kings, xxii. 48, and 2 Chron. xx. 36.) This precludes assumption that this Tarshish was the Tarshish to go to which Jonah embarked at 28, on the Mediterranean Sea. The statements in 1 Kings and 2 Chron. not only reduced the statements of the statements of the statements of the tensor events, but are also different copies, or translations, from the same orial, as shown by the phraseology. The compliers are unknown. From Ophir, gold, ag trea, and precious stones only were brought. (I Kings, tx. 28, and the corresding passage, 2 Chron. vili. 18. See also 1 Kings, x. 11, and 2 Chron. ix. 10.) From hishit the cargo was gold, silver, ivory, pase, and pascoks. (I Kings, tx. 29, and hron. ix. 21.) The voyages were made triennially. There are two hypotheses as he locality of Ophir: some say it was on the Indian coast, other of the African increast, and the peacock is an Indian not an African bird. The exponents of the Indian mass by the pascoks an suitation in the voyage to Ophir and back, and probably lay in that direction, evidence is insufficient to enable us to decide correctly as to the locality of either. The assumption of Mr. Goble that the northern parts of Australia (the Gulf of pentaria) was the land of Ophir is founded partly on the fact that the Solomon Isles in the route from the East Indies to Australia, and partly because, as he says, they find their name from being discovered by the voyagers of Solomon and Hiram. I say to learn that because King Solomon knew of the Indies, therefore he must be the firm that because King Solomon knew of the Indies, therefore he must be known of the Solomon Isles and Australia. The same argument will prove his when these islands used in the truth of Mr. Goble's assumption, we as when these islands are reformed to the truth of Mr. Goble's assumption, we are when these islands are reformed to the Solomon Isles, and, moreover, that some was not sponsor at the baptism. They were discovered by the Spanish naviers when these islands de Mayra, in 1567. The Spanish historians of the time filled some, she, on accounts of these islands, calling them "Isles of Gold," "Isles of some, she, on accounts of their supposed riches. This may be proved by consulting straining the straining that the straining the straining the straining that the straining the straining that the straining the straining that the straining that the straining the straining that the straining tree, they are supposed that the straining of the straining to some scholars, the sunday of the same trees, they are supposed to have been, according to some scholars, the sunday of the same trees, they are supposed to have been, according to some scholars, the sunday of the same trees, they are supposed to have been, according to some scholars, the sunday of the same trees, they are supposed to

Cain in all probability after the murder of Abel. As to the term Wedge, it is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "Waecg," and significa—1, a mass of metal, and in this sense used by the translators of issain: 2, a silver coin, called a stater, of 28d. value; and 3, simply indicating mineral riches or veins—thus "wecgs orum," generally applied to a jump of metal. The wedge of mechanics is derived from another word—manely, Eeg (to edge, or sharpen). The torm Ounce is evidently from the Latin Uncla. The term Toro, as applied to the pound weight, comes from the town of Troy, in France, like the Cologue, the Tower, and the Toulouse pounds, from their respective place. The term avoirtupols is more difficult. I am not so disposed to deduce it from the French "avoird du polde," (to have weight), as from the name of some French or continental town, such as Havre or Hautverdie. The expression in the charter of Edward I., "de averis ponder's "will scarcely apply. As to Weight,—in Anglo-Saxon, Wiht; German, Gewicht, Wucht. As to Gold,—Sw. and Da, Guld; German, Gold; Dutch, Gout; derivation unsettled. As to Silver,—Anglo-Saxon, Solfer, Saifer; Dutch, Silver; Gorman, Silber; Sw., Silwer; Danish, Sölve; Goll., Siluba: derivation unsettled, probably from Gr. Stible (to shine, or gitter), it being the most brilliant of metals. The Latin Aurum is the parent of the French Or; Spanish, Oro; Italian, Oro; and other kindred languages. The Au of the Latin Interchanges with the O of the Italian, ore, osare, Ofanto. The Aurum is the parent of the French Oro; Spanish, Oro; Italian, Oro; and Italian, orro, ear, Ofanto. The charge of the Spanish tongues, thus—Latin, aurum, anders, Art, Er, and Ir, said by Mr. Goble to represent silver, copper, and Iron, and plenty of examples will occurre to the reder's mind in proof thereof. Wheat is derived from the Anglo-Saxon Ilwaet, from the Golho Ilwait.

Let me, in conclusion, warn Mr. Goble against presuming an affinity of derivation between works aware and the rederived from the Anglo-Saxon Ilwaet, fro

GOLD IN INDIA.

GOLD IN ANDIA.

GOLD IN ANDIA.

Sin,—While "Ignorance is bilss, 'tis folly to be wise:" but what need men in high stations, enjoying great sainries, to trouble themselves about simple science, or about the country that pays them wages; for does not the Times of Feb. 18 assert that Captain Aytoun went out in 1852, and found gold in certain parts of India; which said gold was chemically tested by no less an operator than the Master of the Mint, whose final opinion was there was no gold at all. And yet the discoverer maintained that particles of solid gold could be discerned in the sample by simply washing it in a saucer. The consequence of the Mint Master's report is, for seven years the gold there was neglected as so much dirt. Now, if Capt. Aytoun was right, and he backs his proof by the test of an eminent analyst, then the great, or little, Mint official ought to be degraded for promugating falsehoods; since we have no pity on men whoaccept large salaries to perform certain duties, and when the test comes home to them they only deceive those who have no other alternative but to submit to their decisions.

G. F. Gorle.

Maenterog.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE BRYN GWIOG LEAD MINE.

SIR,—I know not what the verdict on the 16 men drowned in the Bryn Gwiog Lead Mine may be, but this I know—those men either suffered through utter ignorance or worldly impunity: through ignorance, if they were not aware it is the nature of water to always find a dead level when uncontrolled; by knowing that simple fact they would know they were fast approaching that hour when some fell rush would be made from the pent-up liquid in adjacent plist to where they had voluntarily agreed to work. If their deaths were caused by their own self-willed impunity in broaching such dangerous leveliers, there is but little to say; but if they depended on their leader, then he is the person to be charged with the deed; hence, dead or alive, such mortal ought not to be trusted with proceedings where the lives of his fellow-creatures are concerned.

Maenturog, Feb. 26.

ON STAMPING-MACHINES.

ON STAMPING-MACHINES.

Sir.,—Not that I have any interest or influence in any present system pursued by mining companies, only I do not like to notice atubbornness in any set of men persisting in advocating appliances till some 99 writers show (say) the effect of stamping ores to dust is not only injurious to fathes, but to those human beings whose business induces them to be long in close proximity with such machines. Besides, none but observant operators can give the least idea of the amount of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, &c., that bath been washed away, and even now daily lost by using stampers. Then, again, were I to give a candid, unbiassed opinion on the best mode of crushing ores, some folks would charge me with advocating the principles through self-interest, and yet are there not men who feel interested when speaking truth as plain as—

G. F. G.

Fcb. 24.

WHEAL SIDNEY.

WHEAL SIDNEY.

SIN,—I was certainly somewhat surprised to find by the agent's report, published at the last general meeting, that a turbine-wheel had been erected to assist (as it is said) the stamping, and would be at work in a few days, as no intimation was given to the shareholders in any of the agent's previous reports that I have received, or seen in the Journal, that such a piece of mining machinery was about to be erected: I am also equally surprised that no account of the trial has been given, as not only a few days have expired, but weeks. Will the agent (Capt. Edwards) kindly give me the following information, as other distant shareholders whom I am acquainted with are as anxious as myself to know:—Was this turbine erected by your suggestion and judgment as a practical miner? If not, by whom? How does it answer? And as nothing even is mentioned in the committee's report respecting it, or in the statements of accounts issued by the purser relative to the expenses attending the same, will you inform me about the total sum it has or will cost us, and the reason the shareholders were not made acquainted with everything appertaining to its erection?

A Shareholder.

London, Feb. 25.

PRACTICAL MINING-WALES AND CORNWALL

PRACTICAL MINING—WALES AND CORNWALL.

Sin,—Mining is a speculation, and ever will be. No miner, however great his ability, can see further than he goes into the rock that surrounds him, and often good indications prove to be worthless; but, nevertheless, the practical part of mining of the present age differs as much from the past as the locomotive does from the ancient pack-horse; but, strange to say, there are many mines in North Wales now working on the old system, or, rather, no system at all—levels 4 feet high, and twice the width in the back than they are in the bottom; in fact, nearly all of them are working in a hole-and-corner manner, still using the old from shooting-nail and the reed for blasting, instead of the face and everthing connected with it, showing them to be a hundred years behind. I would ask any gentleman who speculates in mining what returns he can expect from mines worked in such a manner? It is true the wages there are low, not exceeding 16s, per week; but every fathom of ground spent in this manner costs 40 per cent. more than it would in Cornwall or Devon. The only way to remedy this evil is to place agents in the mines who understand their work, and send those now employed to their former occupations—cutting coals or following the plough. They know nothing about the value of a lode; sa a specimen, I would refer to Cefn Cilcen Lead Mine, Flintshire, where for many months past the reports have been—a splendid bunch of ore, 3 tons, 2 tons, 1 ton, &c., to the fathom, and great "blotches" of ore, which is no miners term. At least, there should have been more than 100 tons of ore, so high is no miners term. At least, there should have been more than 100 tons of ore, which is no miners term. At least, there should have been more than 100 tons of ore, which is no miners term. At least, there should have been one of my leaving. Like every other well-wisher of mining, I am at all times glad to hear of discoveries in England and Wales; and I believe the day is not far distant when practical me

ROCHE AND ST. AUSTELL MINING DISTRICTS.

ROCHE AND ST. AUSTELL MINING DISTRICTS.

Sin,—Illness has prevented my writing again on these districts until the present time. Having in my last letter (Jan. 18), concluded with the old St. Austell Hills New Wield. ELELA, you will, no doubt, allow me to make a few more remarks on this property. Having again visited it, I am able to substantiate my statement of its being put to work, and I may say the value of the property, which from the backs of the lodes now laid open, is everything that can be desired for a productive mine. There are three lodes now laid open, is everything that can be desired for a productive mine. There are three lodes now laid open, is everything that can be desired for a productive mine. There are three lodes now laid open, the south lode is from 7 to 9 feet wide, producing good work for thi; the middle lode is fully 3 feet wide; and the north lode 2 feet wide. They are all producing good stamps work, and, no doubt, will leave good profits, as soon as steam power is erected for stamping, any quantity of the lodes being available for taking away above the adit level; and I am informed on good authority that 5000/, worth of in has been returned from the backs since the suspension of the mine. In addition to this, the present company have returned in the last month about 401, worth, and they have about 201, worth to sell again this week, with a large pile of work on the mine fit for the stamps. From what can be seen of this property, there is little doubt of its becoming one of the first class, and I whish the company avery success in the undertaking. Leaving this mine to the west, we come to the Duzr's Mine, which has been working under the Limited Liability Act, and is now making some small returns of tin; but I fear there is not sufficient tin in the lodes to ever pay cost where they are now working. I think there is a better chance further east, at the junction of the killas and granite, where the ground should be proved; but whether thi is sufficient quantities will be found to pay re to 18 feet wide, producing the of meeter quality, was present rates. There is, however, a chance of the lode becoming better west of the great cross-course, and in depth, if it continue down in fair ground. This mine is also the property of the same gentleman as the Goonbarrow Mine, mentioned in my last letter. Leaving this mine, we come to WEST BEAM, which has lately commenced operations under the able management of Capt. John Webb, and is considered to be on the course of the Old Beam lodes, which are expected to prove productive near the surface and in depth, should the decomposed granite continue. This will be shortly proved, as the shaft is down near to the 20 fm. level, and the engine on the ground ready for working, which will shortly prove the value of the lodes.

MINE AGENT.

THE SAFE WORKING OF OUR COAL MINES; TO AMELIORATE, IF NOT PREVENT, SUCH LOSS OF LIFE AS THAT

AT THE HARTLEY COLLERY.

AT THE HARTLEY COLLERY.

It is suffacility accident would warrant Government in passing an Act of Parliament to compel every coal pit to be provided with at least two entrances at some distance from each other. Also, that strong iron pipes should be in the shaft and run along the passages, that, in case of the roof failing in some places, provisions, water, and communications could be passed along by means of double chains. Opening lids should be constructed at stated lengths of the pipe, in case of the roof failing at different places, and where those lids are there should be a "case" for provisions and "beaker" for water, always in good order and regularly examined. The pipes might be made large enough to admit of boys, and perhaps men, passing along them—breathing-holes, properly protected, being provided. Gutta percha tubes might be inserted inside the pipes, to pump in fresh, and extract the foul, air, on the plan adopted with divers. Chemicals might also be at hand, to counteract the carbonic acid gas and other bad atmosphere. Thousands of the lives of human beings are of more importance than a shilling difference in the price of a ton of coal, and the expense forced on wealthy coal owners would be amply repaid by the saved expenses of poor-law and other relief, the unhappiness ameliorated, and preservation to the country of its skilled labour. The wall of thousands of widows and fatherless children, who are annually made mourners and destitute, rises to Heaven for some such means to be used to lessen the dangers of the hardy sons of toil who lighten and gladden our homes with "an English fireside." Tottenham, Middlesex, N. C. G. J. C. de J. AT THE HARTLEY COLLIERY.
SIR,—I have forwarded to a member of the Government an
owing suggestion:—"This awful colliery accident would war

P.S.—I beg leave to add that—ist, I do not think any mine, or coal pit, or dangerous enterprise of continuous operation complete without the use of telegraphic communication, easily introduced into the said protective iron pipes; 2d, as a friend of mine ob-

EAST JANE MINE,

SIL,—In my late tour through Cornwall I called at East Jane, when I examined the
mine; the eastern portion I had inspected for Mr. Vatcher many years since, I then pronounced it to be a very promising north and south gossan lode, containing good stones of
lead, and likely to be a productive mine. Very little was done on the mine after, but of
late it has been again taken up, and a level driven into a hill 40 or 50 fms. high, on a
second north and south lode, about 100 fms. west of the former workings, where a lode
has been passed through for above 30 fms., producing I ton of lead per faithour; the present end is worth 2 tons per fm., with very high backs above, producing stones of lead
ore over 200 lbs. weight each. I do not hesitate to say that the fortunate proprietors
are here opening out one of the most promising young lead mines I have seen since I
opened out Treburget. They are also faing a steam-engine on the lode worked by Mr.
Vatcher, which bids fair to become productive.—Feb. 26.

N. ENNOR.

VALUE OF LABOUR IN VICTORIA.

SIR,—I think it may be useful to mechanics and other labouring men in this country to be informed of the rates of wages paying at the mining stablishments in the colony of Victoria. They are as follows:—

Carpenters	14s, per day.
Smiths	14s. "
Stampsmen from 11s. to	
Engine-drivers	24-
Fitters from 8s. to Strikers	
Firemen	20-
Draymen	
Labourers from 50s, to	

SAFETY SHAFTS FOR COAL MINES.

The following petition has been presented to the House of Commons, from Mr. T. North, coalowner, Basford Park, near Nottingham; and also one from nine hundred of his workpeople, praying that provision may be made by Parliament for preventing the use of a single shaft only in the working of collieries, and for compelling the lining of shafts with masoury. The petitions were presented by Mr. Staniland, M.P. for Boston:—

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of Thomas North, of Basford Hall, in the county of Nottingham, onlowner, sheweth—
That your petitioner is the owner and lessee of a very large mineral property and of collieries in the county of Nottingham.

The humble petition of Thomas North, of Basford Hall, in the county of Nottingham, coal owner, sheweth—
That your petitioner is the owner and lessee of a very large mineral property and of collieries in the county of Nottingham.
That your petitioner has heard with diamay of the catastrophe at the Hartley Colliery, in the county of Northumberland, and of the great loss of life resulting from the use of a single shaft.
That your petitioner has reason to believe that mines are being worked in the Midland district with a single shaft, and he is of opinion that so dangerous a practice ought to be put a stop to by the authority of Parliament.
That your petitioner submits that in no colliery should there be less than two shafts, each of which should be substantially lined with masonry, and that timber linings ought to be altogether disallowed as unsafe.
Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays your Honourable House that provision may be made by Parliament for preventing the use of a single shaft only in the working of a colliery, and for combelling the lining of shafts with masonry.

Thomas North.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned colliers and workmen employed in and about the collieries belonging to Mr. Thomas North, of Cinder Hill, Eastord, Rabbington, Strolley, Nuttail, and Kimberley, in the county of Nottingham, sheweth—
That your petitioners have read with heartrending feelings the account of the dreadful calamity of the Hartley Colliery, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, resulting in the death of upwards of two hundred human beings, engaged in a similar occupation to most of your petitioners, as a means of earning their daily bread.

That your petitioners be to impress most earnestly and solemnly upon your Honourable House their conviction that, with the exception of the five who were killed in the shaft, the whole of those unfortunate victims might have escaped without loss of life or injury if the pit in whic

THE HARTLEY COLLIERY FUND.—The Lord Mayor, shortly after taking his seat upon the bench at the Mansion House, on Thursday, said he should like to say a few words with regard to the Hartley Colliery fund. He had been waited upon that morning by the Governor of the Society of Licensed Victualiers, accompanied by the secretary of that society, and they brought him a cheque for the amount of a collection which had been going on for the last 29 slays. The amount of the cheque was 813!. There must have been a considerable amount of devotion to the cause in hand to have accumulated so large an amount in such small sums. It showed how people would devote themselves to charity, and he could not help making that public acknowledgment of the benevolence which the public had shown on this occasion. He thought it right, however, to say, that he considered that the fund for the assistance of the wives and orphans of those who lost their lives at the Hartley Colliery had arrived at such a state that it was hardly necessary for him to stimulate public charity any further. He had said something about it a few weeks ago, and at that time the money was flowing in at the rate of 1300!. daily; since that the subscriptions had not ceased, but as much as 200! were received in a day. He had seen an advertisement in a new-paper of the committee, of which the Mayor of Newcastle was president, by which it appeared that, as the amount aircady subscribed exceeds the necessity of the case, they proposed to create a fund to be applied to exigencies of a similar character which might occur in future in Northumberland or Durham. The amount received at the Mansion House alone was within a trifle of 20,000?., and that was the amount which was stated, after due consideration by persons who were competent to judge, as the probable amount which would be required to most the exigencies of the case. after due consideration by persons who were competent to judge, as the probable amount which would be required to meet the exigencies of the case. The probability now was that three times as much had already been contributed. He hoped that the public would now feel that enough had been done; but if subscriptions continue to be sent in, he would be happy to receive them for the purpose of devoting them in another direction—the accident at Merthyr Tydvil, by which 47 lives were lost; and if there should be any more collection now going on which had been intended for the Hartley fund, he would feel much obliged 'f, when they were forwarded to him, he would be authorised to apply it for the relief of the sufferers by the accident at Merthyr Tydvil.

RAILWAY LAW—New Legal Handbook.—A very valuable little manual for the use of the legal profession has just been issued (through Mesars. Stevens, Sons, and Haynes) by Mr. H. A. Simon, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, from which every information likely to be required by the solicitor or barrister may be readily obtained. In a little volume of a hundred pages Mr. Simon has succeeded in compressing an optome of all the important cases which have been decided with reference to railway law, both in relation to accelents on railways and to railway companies in the capacity of common carriers. The epitome is as near as may be complete, and, at the same time, furnishes a ready index to the bulky standard freatises on the law of carriers, and to the various reports in which the arguments in the cases are given.

Descriptor.

DEBENTURE TABLES.—The second edition has just been issued of the very useful tables for ascertaining the value of debentures issued at from 3½ to 6 per cent., and from 1 to 7 years, to pay the buyer from 3½ to 7 per cent., computed for every ½ per cent, and for every quarter of a year. The tables, as is well known, are compiled by Mr. Charles Ingall, jun, public accountant, of Frederick-place, Old Jewry, and show at a glance the price to be given for debentures issued at one rate of interest, and purchased to pay the bayer another rate.

purchased to pay the buyer another rate,

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—ADMIRED REMEDIES.—Sores,
ulcers, wounds, and scrofulous blemishes may be thoroughly and permanently removed
by Holloway's world-esteemed ointment and pills. Mrs. Jackson, of 17, Upper Brookstreet, Derby, records the cure of her wrist, which had been for 20 years most painfully
afflicted by a scrofulous ulcer, for which she had sought surgical assistance in vain. Bad
legs, varicoev vins, a welled ankies, and crysiples soon yield to the judicious use of
Holloway's cooling, healing, and purifying preparations, which generally give case on
their first application. However painful the affection may feel, however terrible the sore
may seem, the sufferer may be cheered by the knowledge that these remedies have cured

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Bishopsgate street, Within, on Thursday,—Mr. C. Chatfield in the chair.

The balance of assets over liabilities was £590 %. 2d.

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

*Feb. 26.—We beg to hand you our report, which we have prepared for the meeting to be held to-morrow, showing the work accomplished during the past quarter, and the present state and prospects of the mine. At Homersham's shaft the arch left to stand during the sinking of the shaft from the 110 to the 120, has been stoped away, the skiproad has also been brought down, all timberwork has been made complete to the latter level, and trip-plat, which is being cut preparatory to deeper sinking, will be completed by the end of the month—Homersham's Shaft: The 120 cross-cut has been put out, and intersected the south part of the lode, which proves to be 18 inches wide, consisting of quarts, prian, mundic, and asmail proportion of copper ore, and driving will almost immediately be commenced east and west on its course. The 110 east, and east of Fewin's cross-cut, has been extended 7 fms. 3 ft. 2 in.; the lode throughout is large, and the part carried (4½ feet wide) is composed of ferruginous quartz, capel, mundic, gossan, prian, and red and black oxide of copper ore, and altogether it is exceedingly promising. In the present end the lode is of the same character, and a large quantity of water is issuing therefrom, which (although it causes the progress for the present to be slow) is a good indication, and leads us to hope that the lode will become easier for driving, as well as improve in value. The 110, west of Fewin's cross-cut, has been communicated with John's wines, sunk from the level above (the 160). Fewin's cross-cut has been extended north 3 fms. 4 ft., in which three branches have been intersected 6 fms. 4 ft., and 3 in which, the whole of them containing quartz, mundic, and a small proportion of opper ore, and the ground in the present end is also mineralised. The 100 east has been extended 5 ims. 2 ft., the lode proving 3½ feet wide, and yielding a small proportion of plack oxide of copper; in the back of

whole, are, therefore, very encouraging. We shall sample on Friday next 200 tons or ore of good quality.—J. Richands, J. Goldsworth.

The Charmar and at the last quarterly meeting, which was attended by Captain Richards, it was expected that the mine would have paid its costs during the past three months; but the accounts just submitted showed that the quarter's operations had resulted in a loss of 490. At the last meeting the committee recommended a call of 3s. per share being made, which recommendation was adopted, and when fully paid would probably cost 100. or 2001., the financial position of the company was very much the same as it was three months since; and the natural consequence was that another call would be required of the same amount as that made at the last meeting.—3s. per share. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts. The SECRETARY explained, by means of a section, the various points of operation. Treply to enquiries from several shareholders, he stated that Capt. Richards appeared to attach greater importance to the eastern ground than to the deeper levels, and particularly to the results of putting up rises above the 66. From Capt. Richards, report, it would appear that the 66 would be thoroughly ventilated in about a month, when he stated, in all probability, some profitable ground would be met with. He explained that the 66 had been driven a considerable distance beyond the other levels, and that above the 66 there was a considerable height of whole ground. He then read a letter from Captain Richards, advising the purchase of another boiler.

A SHARBOLDER enquired if the accounts had been audited by the committee?

The CHARINAN replied that the committee audited the monthly accounts as they were received from the mine, in addition to which they were again audited before they were presented to the shareholders at the general meetings.

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted.

The CHARINAN replied that the committee audited the monthly accounts as they wer

WHEAL HEARLE MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Corr day,-Mr. FREDERICK STOKES, in the chair

Leaving credit balance£ 791 18 5

diace of that would be of great importance, as there were two notes or good producting operated on without extra working charges. The engine lode maintained its charter, but the quality of the stuff was improving in depth—a good feature, and he conlered the whole prespects of the mine of the best character. The Chainxian having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, stated from hat he had gathered it appeared to be the general opinion that, although there was edit balance of nearly 800%, the question of dividend should be deferred till the next nears in meeting of shareholders. As an individual shareholder, he should fully support continue, for he thought in a mine presenting such prospects as Wheal Hearie, there

that opinion, for he thought in a mine presenting such prospects as Wheal Hearle, there abould be retained as a flasting capital something like 10007. From what he could see the several reports presented were of an encouraging character, justifying the hope that the mine would prove a remunerative property.

Mr. R. Tredinners endorsed the opinion of the Chairman with regard to the prudence and policy of retaining a certain amount of floating capital, for flow things acted so prejudicially to the satisfactory development of any mining property as a cripical financial position. As to the future, from the reports just read there could be no doubt the property continued to present prospects increasingly encouraging as its development was ax tended, which was a feature of the utmost importance; but, seeing that Wheal Hearlwas in immediate continuity with Balleswidden, one of the rickest tim mines in the county, and that Wheal Hearle possessed the same stratification, it was but fair, analogically, to argue that their property would, in every respect, successfully vie with it. was in immediate contiguity with Balieswidden, one of the richest tin mines in the county, and that Wheal Hearle possessed the same stratification, it was but fair, analogically, to argue that their property would, in every respect, successfully vie with its rich neighbour. As to the successful manner in which the mine was being prosecuted, he might draw a practical illustration from a portion of Capt. Ratter's report, wherein it was stated that the 100 had been driven was to first, the value of the lode throughout the driving, and in the present end, being 10!, per fm. Now, it was ordinarily calculated by miners, with regard to deposits of ore, that after the lode had maintained a certain value for a given distance, it would continue of that value for 5 fms. in advance, and for the same distance above and below the level. Arguing upon that practical fact, they had in the 100 alone discovered, during the past two month, no less than 1000! worth of tin. He regarded the report of the agent of the Great Work Mine with considerable satisfaction, because it confirmed the opinion which the same agent had expressed six months previously, and, being a man of considerable position and experience, his opinion was of value. There was reason to believe that during the current quarter some important points would be developed, and that the returns made would leave a margin of profit. All he could say, in conclusion, was that he congratulated his brother shareholders upon having acquired a property which would produce profits fully in ratio with the extent to which it was developed.

Mr. Gunnar supported the opinion that it was much more prudential to establish the understable in the content of the content of the understable in the content of the content of the understable in the content of the content of the understable is a content of the content of the understable is a content of the content of the content of the understable is a content of the content of the content of the understable is a content of the content of the co

to which it was developed.

Mr. GRIMMET supported the opinion that it was much more prudential to establish the undertaking in a substantial financial condition than to declare a dividend.

Mr. LEXEAN drew attention to the important statement in one of the reports just read, which was to the effect that the appearance of the lode in the winze, which was nearly down to the 110, was equal to anything that had been seen in the mine, and that the copper and from which had been interrupting and reducing the value of the tin at the levels above appeared to be leaving the lode in depth, and it was becoming richer in quality and more valuable. He (Mr. Lelean) regarged that fact as being of great timportance, showing that as depth was attained the value of the property increased.

Mr. J. Houtow (figs nurses) stated that since the least meating the mode and continued that continued the state of the property increased.

to progress well. The bottom of the mine was very good, and most promising, and they found the quality off the tinstuff improved as they sank. The new lode, or series of branches, lately cut in the 50 cross-cut south were of great importance, for it was from precisely similar branches that the neighbouring Balleswidden Mine for many year sold such immense quantities of tin, and made large profits. As they had just cut the new south lode (or branches), which would require more development before it could be made productive, and as they would immediately proceed to cut it at the 60, and ought to drive also at the adit level, he begged to suggest that no dividend be declared this day, but that the balance might be kept in hand as a reserve fund, for the purpose of saving the dues, and as well to enable them to take advantage of any turn or change in the value of tin, or market for materials. The course he recommended was recently adopted by the Cook's Kitchen, Rosewall Hill and Bansom United, and other mines of prominence and importance in Cornwall, and the commercial value had been enhanced in consequence. Captain RUTTEN, in answer to questions, stated that the returns during the current quarter would give a surplus of about 2001, over the working expenses. As regarded the stratification in Wheal Hearle, it was equally promising and congenial for the production of ore as that in Balleswidden, of which they had strong evidence, by the fact that the deeper they explored the richer became the quality of the ore.

The report and accounts were received and adopted, when a resolution was passed to the effect that the appointment of a committee of management and the question of dividend be deferred to the next general meeting, by which time the Gaide lode would probably be intersected at the 80, and the new south lode opened out and proved at the 50.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, when the proceedings terminated.

BRYNAMBOR LEAD MINING COMPANY.

al meeting of the shareholders was held at Mr. Gregory's offices, Great Si n's, on Thursday,-Mr. EDMUND EDWARDS, C.E., in the chair.

Helen's, on Thursday,—Mr. Edmund Edwards, C.E., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,
The Chairman said the business of the general meeting was purely of a formal character. The important matter for which the proprietors had been convened being to take inso consideration the propriety or otherwise of reconstituting the company with limited Liability. He need not remark upon the ascertained intrinsic merits of the property acquired by the company, for they were, doubtless, patent to all present. By the balance-sheet, made up to the end of December, it would be seen, at that date there was a balance to the credit of the company of 2011. Is, 10d.; in addition to which there was a parcel of ore now being prepared for market.

Mr. Hamnon said there could be no doubt that in Brynambor the proprietors possessed as his a mineral property as ever was possessed by any company; but he hoped the greatest economy would be exercised in its development.

After some discussion, it was unanimously resolved that the balance-sheet should be received and adopted; when a resolution was passed to the effect that the manager (Capt. Matthew Francis) be requested to forthwith send a report, a copy of which to be sent to each shareholder. The meeting was then made special.

The Chaurman said it was now his duty to submit to the proprietors a resolution to the effect that the company should be registered with limited liability. It was proposed that the nominal capital should be registered with limited liability. It was proposed that the nominal capital should be 25,5007, and the undertaking to be divided into 5120 shares, of 51. each, with 21. per share paid, thus leaving a liability of 31. per share, although he did not anticipate that any further amount of capital would be required.

Mr. Toexen said he should not vote either way upon the question in the absence of the manager.

Mr. Tucker said he should not vote either way upon the question at the manager.
Mr. Hamkon suggested that the meeting should be adjourned for a few days, to give proprietors an opportunity of deliberating upon the question.

The Chairman said if the resolution was passed at the present meeting it could not be acted upon without the confirmation of another special meeting, at which their manager, no doubt, would be present. Under these circumstances, hecould not see what advantage would be gained by an adjournment.

After some discussion, a resolution was unanimously passed, to the effect that the company should be registered with limited liability, with a nominal capital of 25,600/., in 5120 shares, of 51. each, taking 21. per share as paid.

Messrs. E. Edwards, Tucker, Banks, and Dr. Dendy were elected the first directors of the company, leaving a power to the shareholders to increase the number to seven.

Mr. DENDY said he had known Mr. Gregory for some time, and he did not know any gentieman more qualified to fill the office of secretary, possessing great energy; and what was important, he was a person of the greatest integrity. He, therefore, proposed Mr.

Mr. DENDY said he had known Mr. Gregory for some time, and he did not know any gentleman more qualified to fill the office of secretary, possessing great energy; and what was important, he was a person of the greatest integrity. He, therefore, proposed Mr. Gregory as secretary.

Mr. PRITCHARD begged to second the proposition, which was put and carried unanimously.—Mr. Girkoort, in acknowledgment, said he would devote his best energies and abilities to discharge his duties with credit to himself and astisfaction to proprietors, and hoped each successive balance-sheet presented would be increasingly satisfactory. Messrs. Kimberley and Pope, of Old Broad-street, were appointed the company's solicitors, with instructions to prepare draft Articles of Association.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was then passed.

The Chairman, having thanked the proprietors for the vote, hoped, and he believed they would, soon be in a position to declare satisfactory dividends.

TRUTH'S ECHOES: OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING

The Mining Share Market has not been very active during the week, alth mount of business appears to have been transacted in pregressive mines. een a good enquiry for several of the leading dividend mines, but it has not at in actual business.

The Mining Share Market has not been very active during the week, although a fair amount of business appears to have been transacted in pregressive mines. There has been a good enquiry for several of the leading dividend mines, but it has not resulted as yet in actual business.

DEVON Consolas shares continue in request, but the scarcity of them precludes transactions.—Skrov and Easy Skrow shares have been dealt in, especially the latter, in which several bargains have been endecided.—Cook* Kruckers shares have been rather freely in demand.—Easy Canal Burket shares may be considered as daily dealt in, and although there has been a little fluctuation as to price, they are much firmer.—Thrackor's shares have been and continue in good request, and at. higher rates.—Sourn Frances shares have been and continue in good request, and at. higher rates.—Sourn Frances continue in good request, and at. higher rates.—Sourn Frances continue in good request, and at. higher rates.—Sourn for .—Easy Canalous shares, as usual, have been in fair request, and several bargains effected.—Marke Vallex shares have been alregely dealt in at improved rates, and still in good demand.—West Canalous shares have been enquired for at minimum quotations.—Treakawn, Marx Arn, and Ludovar shares have been sought for at present rates.—Hincorro bown shares have been indemed at improved prices.—North Treakawn have considered, and show a dataged.

North Treakasins have considered, and show a dataged.

North Treakasins have been more in demands at improved prices and Lady Bertral shares have allowed in the shares have allowed in the shares have allowed in request.—West and heart shares have allowed the shares have allowed to the mine, and shares have considerably advanced.—East Granxvilla are sought for at minimum quotations.—Unit have also shared in the business of the week, and been rather largely dealt in.—Wiskal been shared in th

ance. — Where Green the So coas-out: by samples taken and tried the value of the lode is estimated at 501, per fin., and the mine generally has assumed a more favourable appearance. — At East Green the mine generally has assumed a more favourable appearance. — At East Green the prospects are considered more cheering, in consequence of the recent discovery in the 80, at Wheal Grenville, as they are about resuming the sluking of the engine-shaft upon the same lode. — At Wheal Unit, the lode in the 50, west of the cross-course, has been taken down, and reported to be of the same value as before; the end was then estimated at 301, per fin.

At Wheal Hearle meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts to the end of Dec. showed a credit balance of 7914. 18s. 5d., with all costs and merchants' bills to the smallest item being charged to the end of the year. The monthly costs appear to be about 3501, and there is on the floors, dressed and in course of dressing, full 4001, worth of tin available for Jan. costs, consequently the mine is working to a profit. The report represents the prospects of the mine as very good, whilat the opening of the new south lode, which is good tinny work in the 50 and 60, will considerably augment the returns when fairly developed. — Providence Meres declared a dividend of 25s. per share at their quarterly meeting, on Wednesday. The mine is mow looking well, especially in the 56 m level, on the south lode. They are putting up fist-rods to work the new south lode, which is likely to prove one of great importance. — At East Providence boundary. They will sell 1004. of tin this week, and increasing monthly. — Rosewance Consultating from the they are making profitance. — At East Providence boundary. They will sell 1004. of tin this week, and increasing monthly. — Rosewance Consultating from the forested to be looking well, and the sales this month will give a profit of 1504, at least. The mine is improving in several important points. They have a since that least setting several pitches from 3s. to 12s.

place. Other places are looking well.—At Stehmey and Carmmeal ide, in Great Fortue, affords considerable encouragement using the 68, on Carmmeal lode, in Great Fortue, affords considerable encouragement using pretors here, and they fully expect some important discoveries on the same lode as as the operations now carried on are completed, towards which they are rapidly amin to be considerably augmented. They sampled yesterday 160 tons of fair quality are some the producing upwards of 3 tons per fathom, the stope 4 tons, and these stope 3 tons; the other places are likely to very much improve.

At Britanian they have an improvement in the 20 east, which is looking well as good course of lead; there is an excellent course of ore in the winze. On the substance of an experienced gentleman, who recomity visited the mine, they have fully indexesed, and a very large pile waiting for the crusher, which is in course of recise. At Great Darker they are making rapid progress, and developing a large extent of the crusher and a very large pile waiting for the crusher, which is in course of recise. At Great Darker they are making rapid progress, and developing a large extent of ground, which can be taken away at low tribute. They have a considerable quasic lead ore at surface, and but for the incompleteness of the crusher, would have imported the course of the crusher, would have monthly.—At Britan Gwico they are completely in fork, and have performed the monthly.—At Britanian Gwico they are completely in fork, and have performed the short time since by the inundation of the mine. It is to be regretted that the event might have been expected. Although the generous sympathies of the short time since by the inundation of the mine. It is to be regretted that the event might have been expected. Although the generous sympathies of the sound of the sufferers in that case, lits hoped there are still those whose natures are not insensible to the claims of the bean this more isolated portion of the kingdom. Subscriptions will be thank

From Mr. Edward Cooke:—There has been rather more business this week, and altogether a better feeling has predominated. A few good discovered wanted to give an impetus to the market. It can be seen what effect a discovered mime alone has when we witness that in Wireat Gerry the State of the service of the From Mr. EDWARD COOKE: - There has been rather more busin locality, and the shares a very low price. I hope in my much moreactive state of things than has been discovered

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

WHEAL LUDCOTT has sold 800% worth of silver ore, with 15 tons a

WHEAL LUDCOTT has sold 800% worth of silver ore, with 15 tons an allity for sale this week. Mine generally improved.

NORTH BASSET sampled on Wednesday 77 tons of copper ore.

SOUTH CARN BREA sampled on Wednesday 19 tons of copper ore.

TOLVADDEN.—The shareholders must not be disheartened, although the has been quiet for several mouths. Last November it was inspected by a sensent, who reported that the bottom of the 67 was worth 600, per fin., the leck is nanged altogether, and composed of reddish fron and rich grey ore, looking well the state. As this lode will shortly be seen at the 77 (they are now cross-cutting their hich follows the lode), it will be an exceedingly interesting period to all who were remarkable events when this point is reached. As a general rule they are gives place to the common yellow ore in depth; here, however, this rule is reached the state of the common yellow ore in depth; here, however, this rule is reached. East Provvidence will sell about 100% worth of tin this week. It is not provided that the sell about 100% worth of tin this week.

EAST PROVIDENCE will sell about 100% worth of tin this week in mine is opening out well.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER is progressing favourably, as in fair to repay the adventurers for their outlay. The rise and winze is communicated the 47 to the 62 fm. level. A winze will be immediately sunk in the 62 fm. level will be immediately sunk in the 62 fm. level when the lode will produce more than I ton of rich ore per fm. There is a branch of one down to the north of the rise in the 62 fm. level that will fall in with the losistic fathoms under the 62; this is looked on as a very favourable point, and a great ingrement may be expected in sinking the winze. The 62 fm. level weat will be stome sumed; the lode in the present end is letting out a quantity of water, and showing stones of can and copper ore. No lode yet intersected in the 47 cross-out north; in the boundary lode has changed its underlie, it must be shortly intersected. Rosswarne CONSOLS.—This week's sampling of ores is estimated give 1604, profit on the month.

re 1501, profit on the month. HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE MINE.—There were three meetings held in ANOLEW ORTHY DELINGS MINE.—I here were three meetings man a do Nov., 1861: at the last one, on Nov. 22, there was a resolution passed so achinery, &c. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made to pay off existing liabilities in time I have heard nothing of the company's proceedings.

St. JUST UNITED.—Great progress is being made at these mines. Great points of operations are working well, and carried on with the utmost

machinery, &c. A. call of is. 6d, per Nov. 27, there was a resolution passed to my which time I have heard nothing of the company's proceedings.

ST. JUST UNITED.—Great progress is being made at these mines. I different points of operations are working well, and carried on with the utnest its most of the progress is being made at these mines. I different points of operations are working well, and carried on with the utnest being completed with the utnest dispatch, and in a very satisfactory manner. I am glad to find that the machinery ordered from Messrs. Gill and Co., Tariest being completed with the utnest dispatch, and in a very satisfactory manner. I have also made the large hammered shaft for the 23-feet fly-wheel, and I am gen understand the workmanship gives great credit to the firm. I notice from the square manner and understand the workmanship gives great credit to the firm. I notice from the square and understand the workmanship gives great credit to the firm. I notice from the square and understand the workmanship gives great credit to the firm. I notice from the square and understand the operation of the square and throughout are progressing far beyond the most sanguine expectations, and canning the engine of the engine of the engine great friend to show their ability and speed in getting the engine erected in bous forthwith. In conclusion, I must say that in these mines lay great riche house forthwith. In conclusion, I must say that in these mines lay great riche house forthwith. In conclusion, I must say that in these mines lay great riche house forthwith. In conclusion, I must say that in these mines lay great riche house forthwith. In conclusion, I must say that in the samplings are to the same only waiting to see the water drained out, when I am sure large quantities are great to the district.—Norrh Robert is improved in several part of the engineers, the same same sa

of Cardiganshire.

Great Wheal Fortune continues to lay open rich discoveries and great additions to the reserves are being made. Two winzes will be sank sin and great additions to the reserves are being made. Two winzes will be sank sin and courses of tin worth 701, per fm.; and the 70 fm. level is expected to can find in courses of tin worth 701, per fm.; and the 70 fm. level is expected to can find the next dividend will be a good one. The value of this property will be being set tood by future sales of ore and profits made.

stood by future sales of ore and profits made.

BRONFIGYD UNITED.—They have a gratifying reward for their reverance at this mine. To be understood, we must refer back to October, 1855, with mot. 4 look was yielding about 2001, per month profit; soon after this a clay men with, dipping very fast west, which cut off all semblance of mineral on side. One of the levels (17) was continued west 16 fms. through and beyond the without the slightest feature of encouragement. A cross-cut was then put cut the end of the 17 north, to test another lode ranging nearly parallel, about 14 fms. This, the north lode, was related, and a level opened west thereupon for a commine at last under some old western workings, said to have been quite in Cardiganshire followed those of Nir Hugh Myddleton, and were attended will as success. Additional capital was raised by the company (February, 1860), we name the minera cut into a large body of carbonate of lead of high perceive of great indicative value. This discovery attracted much notice; the measure of the country sought and obtained specimens of this rare mineral for their cables, both practical and, theoreticol miners gave an almost universal opinion. With the myst of the said was driven of from a body of lead or a somewhat puts the deal. With the myst of the country sought and obtained specimens of this rare mineral for the tables, both practical and, theoreticol miners gave an almost universal opinion that is the was all expend. With the my discovery of the country of the country of the country of the country of the manner of the country of the country of the mother of the country of or great indicative value. This discovery attracted much notice; the fundamental content of the control would be described by the content of them and theoretical miners gave an almost universal opinion that this was driven off from a body of lead ore somewhere nigh at hand. With the propose of the content of the content

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E: Int ng in value, nd the groun nufficient touth is extense portion a tribute, as triking off is een very varey. The vode yields 3 nonth, but compose about wo months, everity of tanal quanti everity of t and quanti ave been ar eindeer, but RAIPAS: T nore regular f ore per fat ton of or ty ore, with ny materia OLD MINE

tons of ore er fm.; the he rise the broughout t het with; t

pper worki-onably he e Our two mands again alling for pu FORTUN he 7th leve nall branch pening the oking well th level, we haft, the loce

ing 105 fms. of ground, has got up to the point where the winza will come through the winza tiself is within %fms. of being through; and, better than all, that in each they have very fine silver-lead ore; a sample of which, and of the carbonate of wer-riding it, has this week been sent us. These facts speak for themselves, but were right and that this mine has been carried on by the same executive continuisince 1852, and such perseverance, under such circumstances, is deserving of the

list measure of success.
St. Just United Mines.—The shares in this company we learn are ill alloited, and the works at the mine are progressing with great rapidity.

FOREIGN MINES.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN AND QUENANGEN.—From Jan. 20 to Feb. 5: Quenangen: lose E: In the 25 fm. foot stopes the lode has for some time past been gradually declinated in value, and its character is less promising than could be winhed; both the matrix of the gradue of the property of the p

sementary, tout, owner, real necessory and the service of the samples. It was a superior of the wealth, however, real toom be known after the survival of the samples. It was a superior of the samples o

ourse should be adopted for the benefit of all concerned. At this meeting a committee was the mail stones of core. The lode in the 38, east from Batto's and Side lodes, is 8 in, the stones of copper ore. The lode in the 38, west of the caunter lode, is 1½, ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. In the stopes No. 10, above the 18, east of Dea's winze, the state of the caunter lode, is 1½, ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 11, above the 38, was a statement of the revenue and expenditure of 1861, and a statement of the worth 156 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 14, above as statement of the revenue and expenditure of 1861, and a statement of the capital account to Dec. 31, 1861, showing the whole liabilities of the company of the capital account to Dec. 31, 1861, showing the whole liabilities of the company of the capital account to Dec. 31, 1861, showing the whole liabilities of the company of the capital account to Dec. 31, 1861, showing the whole liabilities of the company of the capital account to Dec. 31, 1861, showing the whole liabilities of the company of the capital account to Dec. 31, 1861, showing the whole liabilities of the company of the capital account to Dec. 31, 1861, showing the whole liabilities of the company of the capital account to Dec. 31, 1861, showing the whole liabilities of the company of the capital account to Dec. 31, 1861, showing the whole liabilities of the company of the capital account to Dec. 31, 1861, showing the whole liabilities of the company of the capital account to Dec. 31, 1861, showing the whole liabilities of the company of the capital account to Dec. 31, 1861, showing the whole liabilities of the company of the capital account to Dec. 31, 1861, showing the whole liabilities of the company of the capital account to Dec. 31, 1861, showing the whole liabilities of the company of the capital account to Dec. 31, 1861, showing the whole liabilities of the company and be soften applied. The base finds the state of the company and the same containts of the

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ACCIDENTS IN COLLIERIES.

The subjoined is a synopsis of the principal colliery accidents which have salted in the death of 10 or more persons during the past 15 years:—

- 1						
e	Date.		Name and locality.	Cause		led.
٦,	1847-Mar.	5	 Great Ardsley Main, Barnsley	fire-damp		75
٠ ا	1848-Feb.	9	 Heathfield, Birmingham	do.	*********	15
1	June	23	 Tredegar, Monmouthshire	breakage e	of chain	11
- 1	Oct.	30	 Whinny Hall, Whitehaven	fire-damp	**********	30
ı	1849-Jan.	24	 Barnsley	do.		75
- 1	Mar.	6	 Middle Patricroft, near Wigan	do.		10
: [June	5		do.		32
- 1	Aug.	10	 Near Aberdare	do.		51
-	Aug.	13	 Wishaw	do.	**********	10
3	1850-Mar.	16	 Rock Pit, near Ashton	do.		13
1	June	5	 Little Usworth	do.		13
	July	23	 Commonade, Airdrie	do.	*********	19
2	Oct.	9	 Bent Grange, Oldham	do.		15
	Nov.	7	 Haydock	do.	**********	10
	Nov.	11		do.		26
7	1851-Mar.	15	Victoria, Nithshill	do.		61
1	Aug.	18	 Washington	do.	***********	38
6	Sept.	4	 Messrs. Nixon's Pit, Aberdare	do.	**********	14
t	Oct.	31	 " A B" Pit, Killingworth	do.		10
r	Dec.	20	 Warren Vale Pit, Rotherham	do,	*******	50
t	1852-April			do.		10
0	May	6	Hepburn, near Yarrow	do.		22
9	May	10	 Duffryn Pit, Aberdare	do.		65
1	May	20	 Coppall, near Preston	do.		36
y	1853-April		 Near Dudley	do.	*************	11
_	July	1	 Bent Grange, Oldham	do.		17
g	1854-Feb.	18	 Arley, of the Ince Hall Co., Wigan	do.		89
8	1856-May	24		do.		12
t	Sept.	30	Bryn Maily, Wrexham			13
-	1857-Feb.	19	 Lundhill, near Barnsley	fire-damp		189
0	May	27		do.		12
	1858-Feb.	25	Lower Duffryn, Aberdare	do.		19
n	Sept.			do.		10
t	Oct.	13				14
0	Nov.	4		inundatio	n	10
d	Dec.	11		fire-demp		24
0	1859-April		Near Neath, Glamorganshire	inundatio		25
8	Nov.	4		neglect of	engineer	10
h	1860-Feb.	16		fire-damp	engineer	11
0,	Mar.	2		explosion	of one	76
le	Nov.	7		fire damp	or Bus	10
96	Dec.	i		do.		
t	Dec.	20		do.		23
-	1861-Mar.	8				14
ie	June		Clar Cross poor Charterfold	do.		
g	Aug.	10		final datio	fl	15
r-	Sept.		Dykehead Pit, Lanarkshire	fire th shi	иь	
g	Nov.	1		nre-damp		13
18	1862-Jan.	16		do.	of ongine boom	
of	Feb.		 Hartley, Newcastle	oboko da	or culture-nerm	47
d	reo.	40	 Gethin, Merthyr Tydvil	CHOKE-GAI	nh	41
ra	I .			_		

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.—A singular accident occurred at Messrs. Robert

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.—A singular accident occurred at Messrs. Robert Craik and Co.'s East Gawber Hail Colliery, near Barnsley. One of Biram's fans is being erected near the cupola, and as a mason was chipping a brick with his trowel, a spark ignited the gas which was proceeding from the cupola. No damage, however, was done to the works, nor was any person injured.

A singular explosion took place at Messrs. Leonard, Boult, and Co.'s Colliery, near Bristol, on Tuesday, when Isaac Howard was killed, and William Brittain dreadfully burned. As far as could be ascertained, one of the pitmen had sent deceased to procure some nalls from a box in which cans of gunpowder were kept, each containing 1½ its., and the powder was ignited by a spark from a candle which he carried in his cap.

A fatal accident occurred in Messrs. Robertson's Netherfield Colliery, Glasgow, in consequence of the full of part of the roof on James M'Dowal or Busby. The unfortunate man was working at the coal face, and his death was instantaneous. It was his second day in the pit, and the occurrence was, we are informed, purely accidental.

COLLIERY ON FIRE. NEAR WIGAN.—AA Messrs. Lambe and Moore's

day in the pit, and the occurrence was, we are informed, purely accidental.

COLLIERY ON FIRE, NEAR WIGAN.—At Messrs. Lambe and Moore's Colliery, Pemberton, a somewhat serious accident has occurred—one which, if not fatal to human life, has caused the death of several horses, and must result in considerable pecuniary loss. The colliery in question is situated at Pemberton, near Wigan; and by the pit three seams of coal are got—the Pemberton Four-feet, the Pemberton Five-feet, and the lince Four-feet. The second of these is worked through the lince Mine, which is the one nearest the surface; and in it (the Pemberton Five-feet) a collier discharged a blast on Saturday. The coal did not come down, and the underlooker examined the spot, but without seeing anything wrong. On Sunday morning the mine was found to be on fire, there being no means of accounting for the occurrence, except by the supposition that the coal had ignited after the firing of the short alluded to. When discovered, the fire had not made much headway, and though five horses were in the first mine, it was not considered necessary to remove them. The entrance to the mine on fire was, however, blocked up, and all was progressing satisfactorily, when on Sunday evening an explosion took place, which destroyed the barricade that had been erected, and, of course, let in more air to feed the fire, and liberated the smoke, which soon became so thick as to compel those in the upper seam immediately to return to the surface, leaving the horses behind. All hope of resculing the animals was now at an end, and all that could be done was to block up the entrance to the shaft, and await the result. This has been done as securely as possible, but it will be many days before the fire can be extinguished.

Advantages of Independent exit From Mines.—Last Friday morna-

be done as securely as possible, but it will be many days before the fire can be extinguished.

ADVANTAGES OF INDEPENDENT EXIT FROM MINES.—Last Friday morning the crank of the engine at the B pit, Oaston Colliery, the property of Messrs. Perkins and flunt, broke, and the engine was stopped. At the time of the accident there were about thirty men and boys at work in the pit besides other men who were cutting a stone drift, and there being a communication with the workings of an old pit adjoining, the whole of them got safely to bank. A short time since a very similar accident occurred at Kepier Colliery, near Durham. There were forty-two men and boys in the pit at the time, and it was two o'clock next morning before the accident could be repaired, so as to enable any one to descend the shaft. Fortunately, a drift had some time previously been driven from the workings into Kepier Plantation, by which the whole of the men and boys made their exit in safety, otherwise they would have had to undergo an imprisonment of twenty-four hours in the pit. Kepier Colliery, of which Mr. John Thwaites became lessee in 1860, was, it is stated, worked for a period of twenty-one years with only one means of exit. When the project of driving this drift—100 yards in length from the present workings—was first mooted, there was much diversity of opinion as to the cost of the undertaking. Mr. Thwaites, however, being desirous that it should be done, the work was taken in hand, and ultimately accomplished at a cost of 601, although some individuals calculated that the work would cost at least 2001.

Singular Instance of the Combustible Nature of Coal.—A few

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF THE COMBUSTIBLE NATURE OF COAL.—
days ago a large heap of small coal, some 2000 tons, deposited on one of the ext
quays of the Bute Docks, at Cardiff, was discovered to have become heated very
An iron bar was thrust into it, and aimost immediately withdrawn quite red hot
mediate steps were taken for its removal.

MEETING OF DURHAM PITMEN.—A very numerously-attended meeting of the pitmen connected with the collieries of the county of Durham was held in the Town-hall of the city of Durham, on Saturday last, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of the double-shaft system, &c. Mr. Joseph Liddell moved a resolution in favour of petitioning Parliament to appoint a number of sub-inspectors, in addition to the present inspectors, from the class of intelligent practical pitmen, and to render it compulsory npon all coslowners, under certain regulations, to work their pits with double shafts. The motion was unanimously adopted. Messrs. George Macklevoy, Robert Walton, William Robson, and Terence Casey afterwards spoke at considerable length in favour of the double-shaft system, and a petition embodying the views of the speakers was afterwards unanimously agreed to. Resolutions were also passed in favour of the establishment of a permanent fund of a national character for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who were killed by accidents in coal mines.—Sheffeld Independent.

WEST HARTLEPOOL HARBOUR AND RAILWAY COMPANY .- It is pro-WEST HARTLEPOOL HARBOUR AND RAILWAY COMPANY.—It is probable that few public undertakings have had more difficulties to encounter, and more obstacles to surmount, than the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company, and we regret to find that the result has been to involve the company in pecuniary embarrassment, which will require great circumspection on the part of those who have been appointed to watch the debenture holders' interests, and unanimity amongst all who stand in the position of creditors, to secure a favourable issue. It being found impracticable for the company to effect renewals of their debentures, two large creditors called a meeting of debenture holders, whose securities had already matured, or were shortly about to mature, for the purpose of considering what course should be adopted for the benefit of all concerned. At this meeting a committee was appointed, in whom general confidence is placed by all who have large capital at stake, and it has been resolved to instruct Mr. Sail (of Quilter, Bail, and Co.) to examine the

The CYRSTAL PALACE DISTRICT GAS COMPANY Will hold their ordinary half-yearly meeting on March 18, when a dividend of 9 per cent. per annum on the preference, and 7 per cent (exclusive of bonus of 1 per cent.) on the ordinary shares will be declared, both free of income tax. The profit on the half-year's working was 24281, 19s. 1d.; and after payment of the dividends and bonus as above, 1481, 13s. 2d. will be carried forward. The directors report the prosperous working of the company's operations during the past half-year. They have secured a freehold basis for the works, and have enlarged and improved the works and plants to meet the great increase of building and population throughout the district. Two calls have been made on the preference stock, and well responded 40, and a further optional call on this stock is contemplated to meet the demands which the increase of works and plant has created.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY .- The traffic receipts for the week ending February 23 was 10,3871, 8s.

Thames Tunnel Company.—Receipts for the week ending February 22,
711. 2s. 31.; number of passengers, 17,667.

Mining Gorrespondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDOVEY.—A. Ede: There is no change to notice in the end driving at the 42, but the men are pushing on the driving with all speed. The lode in the winze sinking under the 32, south of cross-course, is producing a little lead, but not of much value. The stope in back of the 32, on the main lode, is producing 1 ton of ore per fm.; and that over the cross-cut is producing about ½ ton per fm. The stope in the 22, near the engine-shaft, is producing from ½ to 1 ton per fm. The surface and other operations are in good progress.

ABERDOU EY.—A. Ele: There is no changes to nedice in the end driving at the 42, but the mon are pushing on the driving with all speed. The looks in the winns smiking. The stope in back of the 22, one or the transport of the control of the control

working the mine to a proper advantage. We can assure you we were greatly surprised at the decision of the adventurers in calling a meeting with the view of suspending operations after laying out so much money without arriving at the object first aimed at, and we are satisfied what has been spent is only to the advantage of the parties who may work the mine.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, Feb. 25: In driving the 54 east the Menadue lode is enlarging, and carries more ore than formerly, the ground also is easier; so that we are now enabled to reduce the price 21. per fm.; this looks favourable. The lode in the 54 west is composed of soft peach, prian, and fluor-spar, and shows a promising appearance; there is great reason to hope that this lode will be found profitably productive after a little more perseverance. The engine lode, in the 68 east, is large and kindly, but I cannot yet report any improvement worthy of notice; we are, however, forcing on the end, by six men, as fast as possible. Every effort also is being male in extending the cross-cut north and south of shaft.

CARMARTHEN UNITED.—R. Sanders, Feb. 24: During the past month the following work has been done:—Shaft divided, cased, bed planked, and ladder-road put in from the 42 to the 54; standing-lift fixed; and plat cut 13 ft. long, 104; ft. wide, and 3% ft. high; and the 64 driven north 2½ fms.: the lode here is 3 ft. wide, but at present unproductive; the 42 driven north 3½ fms.—lode 4 ft. wide, producing saving work for lead ore, the bottom part of the level being a good lode of ore; stoped in back of the same level, 20 fms. north of same level 7½ cubic fms.; driven the 32 north, on the caunter lode, 3½ fms., lode 3 ft. wide, a small portion of which has been saved for dressing; stoped in back of the 3mm level 12 ft. wide, as mall portion of which has been saved for dressing; stoped in back of the 29 south 4 cubic fms. Saturday last being our pay and settling-day, the following bargains were set:—The 54 to drive north of shaft, to six men, 4 fms., at

assist our operations. We are happy to say the lode in the 45, west of the cross-cut, is greatly improving as we are getting into more settled ground and off the cross-course, and hope in a few fathoms more driving to have a change for the better. We expect to cut the south part of the lode in the 46 fm. level cross-cut in 2 fms. more driving. On the whole, our mine is looking much better.

CLARA UNITED.—J. Lester, Feb. 26: The 32 fm. level, driving east, is for the present suspended, and the men put to sink a winze a little east of the boundary shaft, to communicate the 10 fm. level of that shaft with the 20; this, from present appearances, is likely to open a productive piece of stoping ground, as the little we have taken down of the lode contains a strong mixture of blende and lead ores, yielding about 10 cwts. of the former and 8 cwts. of the latter per fm.; set to drive at 90s, per fm. The 20 driving cast continues much the same; it is a very promising lode, composed of first-quality gossan, blende, and lead ore. This level will be under where the winze will come down in about 7 fathoms more driving. The stopes in the back of the 32 continue much as usual, yielding about 10 cwts. of ore per fm. I consider we ought to continue on the 32 fm. level cast as fast as possible, and in a little time to sink a winze down thereto from the 20, to open ground as well as for ventilation; by so doing we shall be working in a proper direction towards the quarry shaft. The water from that shaft would have been in fork to-day had not the wind for the last few days been so strong as to impede the working of the pumping—wheel. Thave been to-day to the bottom and through the cross-cut towards the quarry lode; it is extended north 18 fms. I am not as yet antiseled as to its having intersected the Clara lode, but by extending this north to the quarry lode; it is extended north 18 fms. I am not as yet antiseled as to its having intersected the Clara lode, but by extending this north to the quarry lode; it is extended north 18 fm

In good working order.
CROOK HAVEN.—W. Tonkin, Feb. 24: I got a favourable opportunity for visiting the mine and minutely examining the 20 fathom level, and also the 40. The two south the mine and minutely examining the 20 fathorn level, and also the 40. The two south lodes have produced copper at and near the surface. By all appearances, one of these lodes has been cut into at the 20, and also at the 40, without ore in paying quantities; but between these purple ore lodes there seems to be what the miners term a horse of killas, and the 40, now driving, is going through it, until the most extreme south lode is cut through. The ground in the engine-shaft is very kindly for copper. When the shaft is sunk to the 60 I would recommend the cross-cuts to be driven north and south, to prove the lodes. I recommend that the shaft should be sunk by twolve men instead of nine. I find a cross-cut south going through a great clevan and quartz lode, with a good mixture of yellow copper; the lode is not cut through yet, but I recommend the cross-cut to be driven further south, until there is a decided change in the ground, for I think that the south part of the lode will prove the best.

CROWLWM.—J. Konch: We are driving west on the deep adit, where we have some fine grained ore; I, therefore, expect as we get near the great cross-course we shall get an improvement. Capt. Goldsworthy in his report says that he thought we had about 10 fins. to drive. I concur with him, therefore we have now about 7 fins. to drive to reach it.

CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan. February 26: The 100 is deliven most of the contract o

fine grained ore; I, therefore, expect as we get near the great cross-course we shall get an improvement. Capt. Goldsworthy in his report says that he thought we had about 10 fms. to drive. I concur with him, therefore we have now about 7 fms. to drive to reach it.

CUDDRA.—F. Fuckey, E. Dunstan, February 26: The 100 is driven west of Tickel's shaft 30 fathoms; the first 22 fathoms is driven in killas by the side of the lode. We then cut through the lode, which is 5 fms. wide, and on the south part of the lode, for the cut through the lode, which is 5 fms. wide, and on the south part of the lode, for this end, which is a produced some very good work. From this end we have now about 80 fms. further to drive to get under Walker's shaft, and, from the run of tin ground in the 60, we have every reason to expect a great improvement in driving west under this run of tin ground. Walker's shaft is ank below the 60, on the course of the lode, for 3 ft. wide, will produce 6 cwts. of tin to the 100 sacks. We shall sink this shaft 9 ft. deeper, and then commence driving a 70 fm. level. If the lode continues as productive as in sinking the shaft we shall soon open out some good tin ground, which will produce 6 cwts. of tin to the 100 sacks. We shall sink this shaft, upwards of 9 fms.: the tin part of the lode is 3 ft. wide, and will produce 3 cwts of tin to the 100 sacks. In conclusion, we beg to say we are now working as economically as possible, and only carrying on the points that require a vigorous prosecution. Our prospects in the mine never looked better than at the present time; and, if the lode continues to improve in depth, we shall one out a valuable milne.

DEYON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Nelli, Feb. 26: George and Charlotte: In cross-cutting north at the deep adit level we have intersected a branch producing some good stones of copper ore. —William and Mary: No look has been taken down in the engine-shaft since last report, as we are sulking by the side of it. In the 10 east the lode is worth from 6 to 7 tons per

In the cross-out north in this level, from the character of the ground, we are getting near a lode. In opening on the north lode we find it composed of beautiful gossan. At the trial shaft, west of the present workings, we expect to see the lode in a few days, and I have no doubt but what it will be found productive of copper ore.

BULTA.—J. Martyn, Feb. 25: We are slinking a new engine-shaft, about 100 fms. further east, just on the junction of four lodes, and close on the junction with the killas. We are now on the back of Richards lode, which is over 6 ft. wide, and will all pay for stamping; a more kindly and promising lode cannot be seen. We are getting on with the foundation of the new boiler-house, and shall iose so time in getting the boiler to work.

DYFNGWM.—E. Davies, Feb. 25: I have had men clearing up and timbering the 16 fm, level east; it has just been completed. The forebreast looks kindly, and has a string of lead ore in the end, but the most important feature is that the level is some few fathoms short of being on the rich vehies of ore. We have about 50 fms. of over ground before us to drive on, and have let it to six, men. The other levels are as productive as usual; I shall ship by these tides.

EAST BEAM.—I. Webb: I was at the mine yesterday, and found the engine well put up, working well, and the water in fork to within 4 fms. of the bottom of the shaft, but as we have taken it out quickly it drains the surrounding country equally fast, thus his water has to come down by degrees, and our last few fathoms are more heavy to remove. The engine is doing the work well, and will keep more water under command than we are likely to have for a long time in the 20 fathom level. I have every confidence that we shall do some good this coming summer, and I am equally anxlous with you to see the lode fully exposed, although I am confident we shall have good tin for the stamps.

with you to see the loss stary exposes, satisfy a second of the examps.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Gianville, J. Scholar, Feb. 26: In the 26, east of the cross-course, the lode is producing 5 tons of ore per fm. In the winze below the 26, west of the cross-course, the lode is producing 4 tons of ore per fm. In the 40 east the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 50 east the lode will produce 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 50 east the lode will produce 5 tons of ore per fm. In the winze below the 40 the lode will produce 4 tons of ore per fm. In the 30, west of the western shaft, the lode will produce 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 30, west of the western shaft, the lode will produce 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 30, west of the western shaft, the lode will produce 3 tons of ore per fm. We have sampled to-day 367 tons of copper ore.

EAST DEVON CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Feb. 25: There in no change to notice in the mine since last reported on. The operations are progressing favourably, and as fast as possible.

as possible.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, Feb. 27: We have sken down the lode in the 46, east of engine-shaft, and find it to be from 4 to 5 feet vide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the 46, east of No. 3 winze, is still worth 5 tons for per fm. The lode in the 36 east is not quite so good as last reported, being now unpregnated with mundic, and is worth 3 tons per fathom. No alteration in any other

wide, worth 1 to per int. The lode in the 36 east is not quite so good as last reported, being now impregnated with mundic, and is worth 3 tons per fithom. No siteration in any other part of the mine.

EAST JANE.—J. Vercoe, H. B. Vercoe, Feb. 26: Western Lode: The lode in the adite and is still divided by a horse of killas; the eastern part is 3 ft. wide, and will produce 2 tons of lead per fm.; the western part is about 1½ ft. wide, producing a little lead, but not enough to value. The lode in the stopes will produce about 15 cwts. of lead per fm. We have now about 9 tons of lead to pile towards the next sampling, and hops to have from 12 to 14 tons by the end of next week.—Middle Lode: We have now driven about 14 fms. on its course, and find it of much the same kindly character as heretofore. The engineers are here, and will commence to put in the engine with all possible speed. All other work is being pushed on as fast as possible.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, Feb. 23: In the 55 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, of a very promising character, and worth 12l. per fm. We are making good progress, rising over this level against Hallett's shaft. The lode is producing a little ore, but not to much value. In the 55 west the lode has been split, but is again concentrating and producing rich stones of ore. The ground has been split, but is again concentrating and producing rich stones of ore. The ground in supproved for driving. We have patches of killas in the olvans, and the water is issuing freely, which indicates that we shall soon drain the western ground. The stope below the 43 west is worth 25l. per fm. The ground in the water is a little improved, and I think will further improve as we approach the lode. We shall samule on Tuesday next upwards of 80 tons of about our usual quality ore. EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Feb. 26: The engineshaft is 9 ft. below the 43; the lode in which is 3 ft. wide, well defined, and very regular, composed of quartz and peach, with mundie, black and groy ore and tin, w

mising lode. The prospects are such as to warrant the belief that a fair trial will open out a very good and lasting mine.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholis, J. Cornish, Feb. 25: Since our last we have had no change in the 84 north. In the 72 north, for the last 7 ft. driven, the lode has yielded fully 34 ton of lead ore per fm, the present end being of equal value. Should this continue, of which there is every probability, we may consider it an important improvement; this end is the furthest in advance in the mine, consequently it is quite in whole ground. The 60 north, on the west brauch, is to all appearance improving, and the lode showing more ore. We have not cut any more lode in the 60 cross-cut west, but the ground is still good, and the water issuing therefrom. All other operations are much the same as last reported. We are making satisfactory progress with our dressing operations for the pact sampling.

ground is still good, and the water issues and each ground is still good, and the water issues as last reported. We are making satisfactory progress with our dressing operations for the next sampling.

GARREGO.—W. Sandoe, Feb. 26: The lode in the 20, west of new shaft, is about 1 ft. wide, principally carbonate of lime, clay, &c., of a kindly appearance, and likely to open and become productive as we advance westward. The stope No. 1, in back of this level, has considerably improved, and produced excellent ore during the past three or four days; one lump was broken, and judged to be 6 cwts. I am also much pleased with its appearance to-day; the lode is near 3 ft. wide, composed of clay, calamine, and lead ore, producing of the latter 1½ ton per fin., and, from present appearances, is likely to continue; this improvement having place now, just on our entering a fine pleec of new ground, which we have for a considerable length before us to the west, make our prospects, in my opinion, to be very cheering indeed. The old level, alluded to in my last, on the north lode, near the whim-shaft, has been cleared out, since which we have commenced stoping in the back of the same, where we have a good rio of solid ore, but of this we shall be able to say more in a week or two. We have commenced dressing, and I hope to prepare a small parcel of or for the sale in a fortularity time.

GREAT BRIGAN.—T. Trelease, G. Oates, Feb. 32: In the past week our sumpmen have been engaged in putting in boarers and cistern at the 22 fm. level for our standing lift, which are now complete, and shall commence fixing the said shaft on Monday next, and hope to complete it by the end of next week, if the pliwork ordered from the found dry lor this work is sent in time. We have put down a footway on one of our whim-

shafts to the 28 fm. level, and have explored it as far as possible, both east and west of the engine-shaft, which is a great number of fathoms; all the back, or nearly so, are taken away, with the exception of a few arches, which seem to be very poor; but looking at the large quantity of ground taken away, the old workers must have had a splendid mine at this level; the clearing, as far as seen, seems to be almost useless, as the lode is nearly all taken away, and the only thing we would recommend is to clear all the working-shafts that may be thought necessary for the development of the bottom part of the mine, when we have every reason to expect, from what has yet been seen, that good bunches of ore will be met with. There is no change to notice in any of our operations on the north lodes since our last report.

GREAT CARADON.—F. C. Harper, Feb. 21: Since the last quarterly meeting the average sinking of the engine-shaft has been about 2 fms. per month. We are, therefore, now down 10 fms. below the 40, or 50 fms. from surface: at this point the ground continues to present favourable appearances, being a light killas, with branches of spar intermixed with mundic, blende, and spots of ore; we are now sinking by nihm eme, at 22t, per fm. In my report for the last meeting, dated Nov. 27, I stated that the lode which we passed through in driving the 40 fm. level cross-cut south, and about 26 fms. from ashit was about 4 ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, quartz, iron, and atones of copper ore, underlying north towards the shaft, would at or about 15 or 20 fms. below the 40, form a junction with another smaller lode, which we passed through in making the shaft, underlying south, and that I would recommend the shaft to be sunk on to that depth, as we should then only have a short distance to drive out the cross-cut to intersect it. I would again respectfully call your attention to this, and recommend that It be extended to the boundary, as we have every reason to believe, from the position of this mine, that some

done before we drive south. As soon as this work is accomplished 1 would also arrives interacting on the situate portion to the situate cross-that a portion of the situate cross-that a portion of the situate cross-that are produced in the south of the situate control of the

Ill up the rise.

HERWARD UNITED.—Feb. 27: Page's shaft, in the common, is progressing satisactorily, but we do not expect to have any returns from it till we have sunk it deep nough. We continue to sink Ward's shaft on the voin, and get a little ore, but not nuch, as we are now near the top of the joint, but we expect good returns here soon, the tributers are going on as usual.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Feb. 26: The lode in the 85 west is worth 121, per fm.; the ground is also improving, and there is every indication of being sear a course of ore.

HOLMBUSH.—R. Pryor, T. Woolcock, Feb. 25: The lode in the 160, west of shaft, s looking very well; the lode is worth 3½ tons of good quality ore per fm. We are extended by the same as last reported.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, Feb. 22: The lode in the 75 cast is much the same as ast reported, still 7 ft. wide, and producing about 3½ tons of or per fm. worth 3i, 10s.

getting on satisfactorily with the sampling, which will be about the value catimated. All other places are locking much the same as last reported.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, Feb. 22: The lode in the 75 cast is much the same as last reported, still 7 ft. wide, and producing about 3½ tons of ore per fm., worth 3/1,03. per fm. No lode has been taken down in the 35 cast in the past week, owing to the tributers' work being in the way, but we have cut into it close to the end, and there it has a very promising appearance of there being a good lode standing, which will be taken down next week, and when down we will advise you of its size and value. The tribute department is much the same as for some time past.—Eastern Mine: There is no change to notice in the 70 during the past week; the lode is still producing a quantity of mundic and blende, mixed with spots of copper ore. We have commenced a rise in the back of the above-named level against the winze which is sinking in the bottom of the 60, in order to effect a communication with all possible dispatch, which when completed will ventilate both the 70 and 60 fm. levels, and also open profitable tribute ground. We are making good progress in sinking the winze below the 60, in which the lode is producing about 1½ ton of good quality ore per fm. for the length of the winze, 9 feet.

LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, Feb. 22: To-day is our pay and setting, particulars of which will be forwarded you in due course. In the 53 west we ground is letting out a little water. In the 41 cast the lode is without any change worthy of notice. The lode in the winze sinking below the bottom of the 63 east, where the ground is letting out a little water. In the 41 cast the lode is without any change worthy of quartz, mundic, and ore, worth of the lode; the ground continues moderately easy for exploring. We are still driving the cross-cut north of the lode in the 53 east, where the ground is letting out a little water. In the 41 cast the lode is without any change worthy of quartz,

wide, and worth from 12 to 15 cwts. per fm. The 60 east is not so go in easy ground, and the present value is from 8 to 10 cwts. per fm. the 45 east, is also in easy ground; the lode is producing dressin, winze, sinking below the same level, the ground is hard; tode about ducing stones of lead. We are stoping the bottom of the old level es the water, where the lode produces good work for dressing.

he water, where the lode produces good work for dressing.

LOWER PARK.—W. Davies, Feb. 27: The ground in Stuart's shag, and the joint continues close. The rise in the back of the 40, as producing good stones of lead. The Office shaft is going down sationally and the statement of the statement o

MAUDLIN.—W. Tregay, Feb. 22: The engine-shaft is now down 5 fms. 5 MAUDLIN.—W. Tregay, Feb. 22: The engine-shaft is now down 5 fms. 5 fm to 50, and ground favourable for sinking; some branches of mundic are in the fot 50, and ground favourable for sinking; some branches of mundic are in the of the shaft, but we hope not to touch the main part of the lode in the are don of the shaft, but we hope not to touch the main part of the lode in the same content of the success of the shaft, but we hope not to touch the lode in the superior and traction is 10 fms. further west than would result from the regular dip in the vels, we expect to find the lode continuing through this rock at a deeper lemen will now be set to rise on the lode to prove it between this and the 38, att which appears most favourable for the production of bunches of copper ore in the MERILLYN.—W. Sandoe, Feb. 26: In the 20, going east from new shaft, tow north and south lode, the ground continues to become a little more easy, and we making fair progress in driving, with the daily expectation of cutting the lockange has taken place worthy of notice in the rise in back of this level since report; the ground is still of a most favourable character. The old shaft, oge the back of the north and south lode, has been cleared and secured down about but as yet we have not found the bottom.

MINERAL COURT.—J. Martyn, Feb. 25: Our eight heads of stamps are:

making fair progress in driving, with the daily expectation of cutting the loss, change has taken piace worthy of notice in the rise in back of this level since my report; the ground is still of a most favourable character. The old shaft, quenis the back of the north and south lode, has been cleared and secured down about is but as yet we have not found the bottom.

MINERAL COURT.—J. Martyn, Feb. 25: Our eight heads of stamps are we in first-rate style, and the stuff is yielding some capital tin. We can put onless there are doing very well. I hope soon to advise you of a good sale of tin, as it will a mand the best price in the market.

MOLLAND.—J. Bennetts: The engine-shaft is now down about 7 fms. below in the lode is 2 feet wide, and carrying on the north side a small branch of ore, probe the water is quick, which makes it troublesome for sinking; set to aix men, 1 fm. 18/10. The stopes in back of the 42 east are producing 1 ton of ore prim; is at 18/10s. The stopes in back of the 42 east are producing 1 ton of ore prim; is still with the sale of the stopes at both levels is, I believe, only temporary. The ore which we now and shall send to surface to-morrow, I estimate at 44 tons; 30 tons dressed, and the mainder undressed and in the course of dressing. So you perceive we have raises dressed 20 tons of ore in the past month.

NANT-Y-IAGO.—J. Roach, Feb. 24: I visited this mine to-day for the permandian the forebreate of the lowest. I find the lode has been a little disciplent a harder channel of ground than that we have previously driven through. The disciplinary is the forebrease of the lower. There is still a good lode in the bottom, and to 14/4 fit, above it. Present indications lead me to believe that it will soon result forms productiveness. The lode is now nearly 2 ft, wide, consisting of lead ore, has and a little sulphur, with water percolating through it freely. I will advise you'de change that may take place about the latter end of this week. The stope above the least of cross-course, is producing

water coxing from the ground. We shall set the next (stent) for 6f. per fm., to stand and one boy. The ground in the end is what we look for in a copper-bearing misralititle branch we cut yields spots of ore. Things are looking well, and I hope soo is port of a change.

NORTH DOWNS.—J. Brown, J. Grenfell, Feb. 26: In the 60, cast of Kingvish the lode is 2 ft. wide; the leading part is composed of quartz, mundic, jack, and jack with good stones of ore. In the 60, west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and leiting a great quantity of water, with a lead of copper ore on the north wall, worth 5t. part 17th 650, west of shaft, is not so good as when last reported, but still producing good so fore. The 50 cast is without alteration, no lode having been taken down sleet report. No. 1 winze, below the 50, will produce 1 ton of ore per fathom. No. 2 so below the 60, will produce 2 tons per fm. In the 40, cast of Benneti's shaft, the lost is 1ft. wide, composed principally of mundic. The sinking of the engine-shaft is gressing satisfactorily. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

NORTH KIT HILL.—J. Spargo, Feb. 25: I have set the engine-shaft to sick is atent, at 6t, per fathom. We could not have better ground for sinking—a rich we were not far from the junction of the kills and granite, where the greater part of when we cross-cut to the lode in the 22 we shall find it rich and producitive for one when we cross-cut to the lode in the 22 we shall find it rich and producitive for one when we cannot make their riches. The geological position is undeniable in every spect, being on the north-western flank of Kit Hill, containing a fine run of misens ground, and surrounded by ore-bearing productive mines, and are in what that miner, Capt. C. Thomas, of Dolconth, terms the zone of mining, drawn in a straight from the productive mines west to Devon Great Consols, taking in the north fast the large granite deposits of Camborne, Redruth, Caradon, and Ringston.

NORTH MINERA.—T. F. Thomas, Feb. 27: The eastern shaft, where

and of an exceedingly promising character; there is a great increase of water in it which compelled us to stop the sinking. I have set the men to drive on the lot try the lode to the south.

— Capt. Evans, Feb. 27: I have just returned from this mine, and with great! I have to inform you that it is turning out exceedingly well, and I can assi

try the lode to the south.

— Capt. Evans, Feb. 27: I have just returned from this mine, and with grait just. I have to inform you that it is turning out exceedingly well, and I can assure if the mine progresses as it does at present, it will turn out 5 tons of ore next meth. NORTH TRELAWNY.—H. Hodge, H. Harvey, Feb. 26: The 76 cross-cuit is used west of the shaft 14 fms. towards the lode—ground more favourable for driving west of the shaft 14 fms. towards the lode—ground more favourable for driving west of the shaft 14 fms. towards the lode—ground more favourable for driving west of the shaft 14 fms. towards the lode—ground more favourable for driving west of the shaft 14 fms. towards the lode—ground more favourable for driving west ing the shaft of the shaft 14 fms. towards the lode—ground more favourable for driving west ing the shaft of the shaft 15 fms. The 65 south, on the quarry lode, is not greatly resulted as a supposed to the lode is not favourable producing as much as for some time past.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—J. Richards, Feb. 27: Murchison's Shaft: In Ellisteres—cut north, at the 62 fm. level west, the ground is hard for progress; some brain are being met with containing quartz, mundic, and a small proportion of copper one water is also increasing, which indicates the near approach of the lode. In the level west, cast of Crowle's winze, the lode is 18 inches wide, and yields saving of cropper ore. In the 30 fm. level west, east of Edwards's cross-cut, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is unproductive; the drivage is suspended, and the men are pattern time Edwards's, cross-cut south, for intersection of the other lodes in his division. In the 30 fm. level west, east of Crowle's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore por fm. In Will's rise and stope, in the bed form 18 inches to 2 feet wide, and yields occasionally good stones of ore. In 1916 awing west of the lode, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In Davis's stope, in the bottom of the 20 fm. level, on the north par

lode, is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In Davis's stope, in the bottom of the content part of the lode, the lode is worth ½ ton of ore per fm. In Standard on the south part of the lode, the lode is worth ½ ton of ore per fm. In Standard or the lode, the lode is large that the standard or the lode, for the purpose of getting back under the ore ground gone down the part of the lode, for the purpose of getting back under the ore ground gone down the lovel above (the 62) as quickly as possible. The ground is favourable, and is visided good stones of ore occasionally. In the 42 fm. level west, east of Scoble are vork. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 42 fm. level west, cast of Scoble are vork. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 42 fm. level west, on the south part of the lode, is lost in the stopes in the back of the 42 fm. level west, on the south part of the lode, is worth 304. per fm. In a new, or Bennett's winze, sinking below the is level, on the tin lode, no lode has yet been taken down.

NORTH WREY,—T. Kemp, Feb. 26: We are progressing favourably with each own the rise and squaring up the bottom of shaft, by six men, at 41. Is, per fm. are not able to do much other work until it is completed. I have received the basis are not able to do much other work until it is completed. I have received the basis are not able to do much other work until it is completed. I have received the basis are not able to do much other work until it is completed. I have received the basis of the lode in the 304. per fm. for the length of shaft, is not be supported to the stope of the stope of the lode in bottom of the sump-shaft is worth 144, per fm. for the length of shaft, is not this level is worth 304, per fm. for the length of shaft, is not the lode in the south per fm. for the length of shaft, is not the lode in the 68 east, has been set to drive, with the hope of meeting with he are not in ground as found in the 90 west, on Skimmer's lode, the tin there being south part of the lode, not yet seen in the 68 east.—S

south part of the lode, not yet seen in the 68 east.—Street and Brugas still poor. In the 40 east the lode has improved, producing fair quality limiting letting out much water.

PENGENNA.—E. Hitchins, Feb. 20: At the adit end we are extending east all course of the lode; here we have a great change in the ground; the south afted it lode is easier for progress, composed of killas, mundle, and spar—beautiful great lead. Also we have an alteration such as we have not had before; we have sirring water coming out of the end—out of the killas, which is rather unusat to see. It was not seen as yet, it should be the end—out of the killas, which is rather unusat to see. It was not seen as yet, it should be the end—out of the killas, which is rather unusated to the weather than the lode of the country of the ground by comment out into it in a day or two, but as we have this change of ground I intend to during the end of the seed of the lode is about north-east.

PENHALLS.—R. Pryor, sen., J. Gribble, Feb. 22: Engine-shaft: The aligning the pitwork at the western shaft has enabled us to fork to the bottom of the sent

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tribute g in 18. I which h RHEI

of the 71 wide, e fm. 1 the stor

shalt, which we have this day set to sink below the 30, where the lode is 2½ ft. wide, professing occasional stones of tin. In the 30 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of tin. In the 30 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of tin. About 10 fms. behind this end we have had, for the past few days, sour men cetting in north, in search of the flat course, and have just met with a good deposit of tin, from which we have this day broken some rich stones; we believe this to be nearlie, from which we have this day broken some rich stones; we believe this to be nearlie, the flat course, which is an important feature, and hope to be able in the course of a few days to secretain its size and value, the result of which shall be immediately forwarded to you. We have finished cienring the 30 west as far west as the western shaft, and flow the dialling and ieveiling that we have to stope a piece of ground for 7 fms. Is length and 5 fest in height, so as to bring the water from the western to the enginesheft; this is set 10-day to three men and three boys, per contract, for the sum of 10. We have also set a cross-cut to drive south of this level towards the western shaft, and sother from the western shaft towards this cross-cut, each to be driven by three men and three boys, who, together with the men in the stopes, will be required to work from the lode is 9 in. wide, and at times producing a little tin; this end is letting out water fastly, which I consider a favourable indication. The winze sinking below this level is nonmunicate these cross-cut, which shall be pushed on with all speed. In the 20 cast fastly, which I consider a favourable indication. The winze sinking below this level is me to value. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine. No time shall be lost in reaching the between the 10 cast and the same and the course, at the stone of the mine. No time shall be lost in reaching the bottom part of the old mine, which you can see is now progressly the profession of the stone shall

dring on the south branch, the lode is 1 in, wide, containing spar and foldona. In the deep adit level was not all the content of the content

aving—each tribute ground.

SOUTH LEVANT.—J. Carthew, Feb. 26: The men are continuing the driving the department of the property of the proper

The 30s, south-word of Wheal Pat shadri, has been driven on the counter 2 flux. 2 fl. 1, in. 2, inch 1 flux. 3 fl. 6 flux. 1 look worth 20°, per flux. 2 flux to stood by att meet, ast 21°, per flux in the same involved into been and to other by 10°, and 10° and

in the district by sinking for them, only requiring time and a small capital for their profitable development.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—Wm. H. Reynolds, Feb. 22: We took down more of the lode in the 50 west yesterday, and found it of the same value as when last taken down, YARNER.—R. Barkell, Feb. 22: The only change since I wrote you on Wednesday is in the 30 west, where we have an improvement; the end is now worth from 3 to 4 tons per fm. We have finished up our dressing tor the sampling on Thursday, Feb. 27, and it will be all carted away to-day, in order to get it in Teigmmouth in time; the quantity is 163 tons.

— R. Barkell, Feb. 26: The 40 west is without change; there is still a well-defined wall to the south part of the lode. No lode met with as yet in the cross-cut it the 40 east. The 30 west is holding on good; the lode is worth from 3 to 4 tons per fm. The stope in the back of this level, west of Petar's winze, is yielding 4 tons per fm., and the stope east of shaft 3 tons per fm. The winze staking below this level (the 30) is producing assing work. I will write on Saturday as usual, and let you know about the sampling, and also all particulars about the mins.

last repen winze, his rk. In St ft. wide, p hard form Stuart's de ily; it is in the be

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WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Feb. 26: North Lode: The lode in the 50, east of crosscut, is 2½ ft. wide, unproductive; the men from this end are now engaged to assist the
engineers to put in the machine-engine. No alteration in the 40, east of cross-cut, since
last reported, as the men have been employed clearing out the 40 and 50, east of Wheal
Raven engine-shaft.—South Lode: At Taylor's engine-shaft, sinking below the 40, the
Ilaven engine-shaft.—South Lode: At Taylor's engine-shaft, sinking below the 40, the
Ilaven for the shaft—12 ft. The lode in the 50, west of Wheal Raven engineshaft, is 3½ ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and copper ore, yielding 1½ ton of the
latter per fm., both very kindly lodes, and promising for improvement. The ground in
the 50 cross-cut north is moderately easy. We have to-day commenced to bring in the
winding-engine, and hope when complete to have plenty of the right sort of work for it.

- * * With this week's Mining Journal we give a Supplemental Sheet With this week's MINING JOURNAL we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains:—Steam Regenerators (with Engraving)—The Geological Formation of the Earth—England's Position: the Miners, Mining Schools, and Chemistry—The Principles of Geology—Heat-Conducting Powers of Amalgams—What is Good Iron, and How is it to be Got?—On the Impurities of Commercial Zine—Wicklow Copper Mining Company—Glan-y-Pwll Slate and Slab Company—Great Wheal Martha Mining Company—Pendeen Consolidated Mining Company—Successful Mining—Wilds' Ventilator—New Gold Mining Machinery—Plan of the Seton District: Map showing the Relative Position of the Seton Mines, and others adjoining.
- Relative Position of the Seton Mines, and others adjoining.

 In a Supplement to last week's Journal was published the paper read by Mr. Salmon at the Society of Arts, on the Relative Merits of the Different Systems of Working Metallic Mines and Collieries. The Supplement also contained a Plan and Description of the Seton District—a Review ρf Mr. Makins' "Science of Metallurgy"—the meeting at Wheal Grylls on starting the steam-stamping machinery—the news from Australia—the Quarterly Returns of the Sales of Black d Lead-the Mills and Forges in South Staffordshireof Colliery Accidents, &c.
- With the MINING JOURNAL OF JANUARY 18 WE GAVE A SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, containing the TITLE-PAGE and INDEX to OUR THIRTY FIRST VOLUMB.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

1	METAL MARKET-Lowdon, Feb. 28, 1862.
COPPER. £ s. d.	BRASS. Per. 1b.
Best selectedp. ton 105 10 0	Sheets 101/d11d.
Tough cake 102 10 0	Wire 93/d10//d.
Tile 102 10 0	Tubes 11 4d13d.
Burra Burra 96 0 0	
Copiapo "	FOREIGN STREL. Per Ton.
Copper wirep. lb. 0 1 11/4	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)
ditto tubes , 0 1 2	" (hammered). 16 0 0-16 10 0
Sheathing & bolts , 0 0 111/4	Ditto, in faggots 17 10 0-18 0 0
Bottoms 0 1 01/4	English, Spring 18 0 0-23 0 0
Old (Exchange) " 0 0 10	Bessemer's, Engineers Tool 44 0 0
	" Spindle 30 0 0
Bars, Weish, in London. 6 5 0-	QUICKSILVER 7 0 0 p. bottle
Ditto, to arrive 5 17 6-6 0	O SPELTER, Per Ton.
Nail rods 7 0 0	Foreign
" Stafford, in London 7 0 0- 7 10	
Bars ditto 7 5 0-8 0	0
Hoops ditto 8 10 0- 9 0	O To shoot
Bheets, single 9 0 0- 9 10	
Pig. No. 1, in Wales 3 0 0-4 0	
Hefined metal, ditto 4 0 0-5 0	
Bars, common,ditto 5 0 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels) 121 0 0
Ditto, merchant, in Tees 6 10 0-	Ditto, Refined 123 0 0
Ditto, railway, in Wales 5 0 0-5 2	
Ditto, Swed. in London, 11 10 0-12 0	
To arrive	0
Pig. No. 1, in Clyde 2 8 0- 2 18	TIN-PLATES."
Ditto, f.o. b. in Tees	IC Charcon, 1st qua. p. ba. 1 o 0- 1 o 0
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees	IX Ditto 1st quality ,, 1 14 0- 1 15 0
Staffordshire Forge Pig. 3 10 0- 3 12	IC Ditto 2d quality ,, 1 4 6- 1 6 6
Welsh Forge Pig	1 14 Ditto su quality of 1 11 0- 1 10 0
weight house his	IC Coke , 1 2 0-1 2 6
LEAD.	IX Ditto , 1 8 0- 1 8 6
	o Canada platesp. ton 12 10 0-13 0 0
	0 In London; 20s. less at the works.
Ditto red lead 22 10 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing p. lb. 914d.
Ditto white 28 10 0-30 0	0
Ditto patent shot 22 10 0-23 0	
Spanish 19 10 0	in London
At the works, 1	a, to Is, 6d, per box less,

Metals.—Metals have again relapsed into a state of dulness, the late animated appearence of the market having been caused only by one of those spasmodic reactions which have from time to time occurred during the past year. These transient periods of activity serve to raise false hopes amongst holders and speculators, and though they may give sollers temporary relief, at the same time they inflict a permanent injury on the market, by destroying in a great measure all confidence in its stability.

porary relief, at the same time they inflict a permanent injury on the market, by destroying in a great measure all confidence in its stability. We must not expect a rapid increase of business, as there is nothing whatever in prospect at present to cause it. Any improvement to be lasting must be gradual and steady.

COPPER.—In English descriptions a very extensive business has been doing, at prices considerably below fixed rates; the market is, however, very unsteady, and buyers are in many instances at a loss how to act, for in its present state that which might seem a good purchase one day is quite likely to be undersold the next, sellers merely suiting their own convenience in making contracts, without reference to fixed rates. About 104d per lb. is the selling price of manufactured, and 93t, per ton for coke, tile, and ingot. Foreign is slow of sale, and holders anything but firm in price. Burra Burra, 95t. 10s. to 96t.; Kapunda, nominal; Chili, 86t.; Spanish, 87t. Yellow metal in moderate request, at about 84d. per lb., or 14d. under fixed rates.

Yellow metal in moderate request, at about \$\frac{3}{4}\$d. per lb., or \$1\frac{1}{4}\$d. under fixed rates.

Inon.—Rails unchanged. Merchant bars in good ordinary demand at \$5l. 2s. 6d. to \$5l. 5s. at the works, and \$6l. delivered f.o.b. in London. Staffordshire makes are slowly improving, there being more enquiry for best nail-rods and bars. Inferior brands are still difficult to move off.

Swedish bars continue to arrive but slowly, a fair enquiry exists for good specifications at \$11l. 10s., ex warehouse. Scotch pigs have during the week reached \$49s. 6d., mixed numbers, since which the market has deslined about 6d. per ton, closing \$49s\$. Shipping brands dull.

Lead.—The demand for English pig has fallen off considerably, in consequence of which sellers have been obliged to reduce their quotations. Ordinary soft qualities may now be purchased at \$20l.; WB, \$21l. 5s.; Spanish declined to \$19l. 5s\$. Other descriptions unaltered.

Serlier.—As we predicted, holders of spelter have been unable to maintain a firm position, and the market is weak, at a reduction of 5s. to \$10s\$. per ton. Present price \$17l. 15s., nominal.

Zing remains without alteration, and in fair demand at \$2l.

Ting.—English is unaltered in price, and a limited demand only exists. Smelters adhere pretty closely to fixed rates. In foreign a rather better feeling is manifested; Banca has advanced in Holland to 75 fl., equal at the present rate of exchange to \$126l\$. in warehouse here. There are, however, sellers in this market at \$12l\$. Fine Straits, \$117l\$. to \$118l\$.

Ting-Plants are slowly improving, but the present demand is not sufficient to have any impression from the present demand is not sufficient to have any impression the present demand is not sufficient to have any impression from the present demand is not sufficient to have any impression the present demand is not sufficient to have any impression and the present demand is not sufficient to have any impression and the present demand is not sufficient to have any impression and the

TIN-PLATES are slowly improving, but the present demand is not suffi-cient to have any immediate effect on the market, stocks having accumu-lately largely in makers' hands.

STEEL.—A very large arrival of foreign keg from Gothenburg has weakened the market for the present; it may, however, soon right itself, as it is merely the transfer of the Gothenburg stock to London.

THE SCOTCH IRON TRADE.—The stock of pig-iron has during the last two months increased upwards of 30,000 tons, and is now not less than 630,000 tons, inclusive of Carron. The market remains dull and stagnant; merchants, shippers, and consumers are not encouraged to extend operations beyond the immediate requirements of the bome and foreign markets. The effect of the recent prostration of commerce is fully illustrated by the Board of Trade Returns, just issued; and it is futile to anticipate a return of prosperity until some time after the American struggle shall have terminated. The price of mixed numbers, warrants, is to-day 49s. 3d., against 48s. 3d. twelve months ago. No. 1 makers' iron nominally 48s. 3d.; No. 3, 47s. 3d. per ton, free on board.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday 33 ships arrived. The quantity of house coal for sale being much reduced, and the cold weather, gave a stimulus to business, and numerous transactions took place at rather better prices. Hartley's were in good demand, and manufacturers' steady at previous quotations. Best house coal, 15s. to 16s.; seconds, 13s. to 14s.; Hartley's, 13s. to 14s.; manufacturers', 11s. to 13s.—On Wednesday 10 ships arrived. The continuance of cold weather caused a good deal of animation in the market, and house coals were freely taken at 6d. per ton advance on Monday's prices. Hartley's were active at an improvement of 3d. per ton.—On Friday 12 ships arrived. The quantity of house coal on sale was trifling, and readily cleared off at a further advance of 6d. per ton. Hart-

ley's were in good demand, at an improvement of 3d. to 6d. per ton. Manufacturers' without change. Hetton Wallsend, 17s.; Haswell Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Kelloe Wallsend, 16s.; Eden Main, 15s.; Hartley's, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; manufacturers', 11s. to 13s.: 4 cargoes unsold; 60 ships at sea. Contract for Coal.—The Admiralty require the supply of 1500 tons of South Wales Coal, to be delivered at Thetis Island, British Columbia.

A very large amount of business has been transacted in the MINING SHARE MARKET this week, the influences to which we referred in our las having been more forcibly felt, and there is every appearance of continued activity. The settlement of the fortnightly account was very heavy in several mines, and in one or two of them stock was short for delivery; but, veral mines, and in one or two of them stock was short for delivery; but, on the whole, however, it has gone off pretty well. Wheal Grenville has been the leading speculative mine of the week, and shares advanced on Thursday to 3½, and opened 3½ buyers on Friday morning; but as the settlement of the account proceeded, and the shortness of stock for delivery became manifest, attempts were made to put down the price, but they left off 59s. to 61s. The tin lode lately intersected in the 80 cross-cut continues worth 50l, per fathom, and the 110 west has come into copper ore worth from 20l. to 30l. per fm., and getting under the point where in the 100 fm. level above there has been a rich lode for 12 or 15 fms. long. We have always expressed an opinion that Wheal Grenville would some day have always expressed an opinion that Wheal Grenville would some day take a prominent and permanent position, both from its splendid situation and the prospects that the lodes presented of making rich in depth; and we have frequently called attention to the very points now exciting so much interest. Of course, it is impossible to say how far they may continue rich, but the probabilities are in their favour, and shares may reach double their present value before long. West Basset, an adjacent mine, in 6000 shares, rose once to 40% per share; and in Grenville, up to the present time, nearly 40,000% have been expended altogether, so that shares are still at a heavy discount. East Wheal Grenville shares have also received more attention, and leave of \$25 to 27 Get. This mine is between Grenville and heavy discount. East Wheal Grenville shares have also received more attention, and leave off 35s. to 37s. 6d. This mine is between Grenville and South Frances, and down 45 fms. on the disputed lode of West Basset and South Frances, and the same as that just cut in the 80 at Wheal Grenville. Soon after the lode was first cut, 12 months ago, the shares, it will be remembered, rose to 3l. 10s., and created great excitement. East Caradon shares have been pretty firm, and leave off 30l to 31; the latest report values the 50 east for the breadth carried at 70l. per fm.; the 60 east 455l.; Fawcett's lode, 12l.; new lode, in the 60 west, 40l.; 60 east, 8l. per fm. Marke Valley shares have been very largely dealt in, and leave off 10l to 10l. East Carn Brea shares very firm, and leave off 11l to 11l. The latest report states that the 26, east of cross-course, is worth 5 tons per fm.; winze below the 26, 4 tons: 40 east, 2 tons; 50 east, 3 tons; 50 west, 2 tons; winzes, 4 tons; the 40, east of western shaft, 3 tons; and the 30 west, 3 tons

Fawecut's lode, 124.; new lode, in the 60 west, 401; 60 east, 84, per find Marke Valley shares have been very largely dealt in, and leave off 10; to 10]. East Carn Brea shares very firm, and leave off 10; to 10]. The latest report states that the 26, east of cross-course, is worth 5 tons per fin; winze below the 26, 4 tons: 40 east, 2 tons; 50 east, 3 tons; 50 west, 2 tons; winze, 4 tons; the 40, east of western shaft, 3 tons; and the 30 west, 3 tons; per fathom; showing a good improvement in the mine. Devon Great Consols have been done at 410 to 420. South Frances have been more enquired after, at 100 to 105. West Basset, 13 to 13½; the winze in the 90 is down to the 104, and a lode driving west towards Grenville shaft is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom.

Condurrow shares are flatter, at 65 to 70; at the meeting, held on Feb. 19; the accounts showed a profit of 145t. Is. 2d. on four months' working; and after charging up costs to end of December, and crediting ore sold Feb. 6 (thus taking, we presume, five months' returns against four months' costs), the mine is still in debt 3516t. 10s. 4d., and no call made! Our readers will remember that on Dec. 7 last we called attention to the financial position of this company, which we considered in direct violation of the Cost-book System. At the meeting in October, 1860, the mine was in debt 2340 t. 6s. 9d., and no means taken to liquidate the amount; and we expressed an opinion, which has proved correct, that by February the debt would be increased rather than diminished; and this into face of a very extraordinary report circulated by the purser (in December), which valued the shaft at 1800, per fin, the 165 seat at 1800, per fathom, and a winze below the 155 at 100f, per fathom. With such a report as this, the profit on four months' working has been 145f, 1s. 2d., after deducting, be it observed, 1528t. 8s. 5d. from the debts, which it is stated was "special and extra cost." In reality, therefore, instead of a profit, the loss in the four mounts has been 1853f. 7s. 3

On the Stock Exchange a fair amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Caradon, 31, 30\(\frac{3}{2}\); Marke Valley, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\), 10\(\frac{1}{2}\), 10\(\frac{1}{2}\); Tincroft, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\); Wheal Kitty, 11, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\), 11\(\frac{1}{2}\); West Seton, 276, 280; Great South Tolgus, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\); Devon Consols, 410; East Carn Brea, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\), 11\(\frac{1}{2}\), 12\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), Worthing, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Kapunda, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2\(\frac{1}{2}\); Port Phillip, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\); North Rhine Copper of South Australia, \(\frac{2}{2}\); Bon Accord, \(\frac{3}{2}\), 4\(\frac{1}{2}\), 1\(\frac{1}{2}\); Torign Mining Shares the prices were:—East del Rey, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), 1\(\frac{1}{2}\); Mariquita, \(\frac{1}{2}\); St. John del Rey, 63\(\frac{1}{2}\), 64, 63, 62\(\frac{1}{2}\), 64; United Mexican, 8\(\frac{1}{2}\); 8\(\frac{1}{2}\), 8\(\frac{1}{2}\); Copiapo, 7, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\). On the Stock Exchange a fair amount of business has been trans

The closing quotations for shares in new undertakings were:—Ocean Marine, 7\(\frac{1}{4}\), 8, prem.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 2 1-16 to 3-16 prem. Universal Marine, 2, 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) dis., being again lower; London and Provincia Marine, 1-16 dis. to 1-16 prem.; Mercantile Fire, \(\frac{1}{4}\), 1 prem.; Commercia Union, \(\frac{1}{4}\) dis. to par; City of Rio Improvements Company, \(\frac{1}{4}\), \(\frac{1}{4}\) prem.

London India Rubber Company, \(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{4}\) prem., being higher; Westers Brewery, \(\frac{1}{4}\), \(\frac{1}{4}\) prem. Santa Barbara Mining Shares were quoted \(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{4}\) Capula, par to \(\frac{1}{4}\) prem.; Don Pedro North del Rey, \(\frac{1}{4}\), \(\frac{1}{4}\) prem.; \(\frac{1}{4}\) Clogau, \(\frac{1}{4}\), \(\frac{1}{4}\) prem.; Montes Aureos, par to \(\frac{1}{4}\) prem.; Cardigan Coul. \(\frac{1}{4}\), \(\frac{1}{4}\) prem.; Hindostan Copper, \(\frac{1}{4}\), \(\frac{1}{4}\) dis.; and Yudanamutana, par to \(\frac{1}{4}\).

MINING EXCHANGE SHARE LIST.—The following is forwarded in officially from the Mining Exchange as business done during the west. SATURDAY, FIE. 22.—Hingston Down, 29-16ths; East Seno, 35; Seno, 19; South Toigus, 4, ½, 3-16ths; East Caradon, 3034; Margaret, 42½; Edward, 1½; Un 15-16ths; Uny, 59-16ths; East Cara Bres, 1034; North Downs, 5 3-16ths; List Chen, 3044; Great Fortune, 153½. Morbar.—North Downs, 5 1-16ths, ½, 3-16ths; South Caradon, 316½; Great Fortune, 153½. Morbar Seno, 18; Ludout, 3, 1-16th; North Roskear, 2234, 23; South Frances, 18 Great Fortune, 153½; North Robert, 21s; Kitty Lelant, 11½, ½; Unity, 18; Seton, 6s 36; Redmoor, 3s 34; East Carn Brea, 103–16ths; Carn Brea, 103; Great Fortune, 15½, ½; 5-16ths; Grenville, 51s, 52s; East Seton, 7s 6d, 6s 64; Market Seno, 10½; Great Fortune, 16½, 34; East Carn Brea, 10¾; North Robert, 19s. WEDMERDAY.—Uny, 5½; Grenville, 54s; North Roskear, 23; Tincroft, 3½; Gran Brea, 10½; Great Fortune, 16 11-16ths; North Downs, 5½; Caddra, 11s, 12 3d; North Robert, 19s. THURBDAY.—Cuddra, 1s, 1s 3d; Uny, 5½; East Caradon, 3034.

THE ACRES OF THE SENO OF

FRIDAY (settling-day).— 16ths; Mary Ann, 1514.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of ar identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great British the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1861; and also as compared with twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1860; extracted from the "Accountaing to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:

ments to reac and rearigation, publishe	or pa rue Doute of Tlade:
DECLARED VALUE FOR THE TWELVE I 1860.	MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31. 1861. Dec.
Coals and culm £3,316,281	£3,593,076
Hardwares and cutlery 3,770,609	3,425,260 the
Machinery:	0,420,200
Steam-engines £1,238,333	£1,243,467
Other sorts2,599,488=3,837,821	2,976,221 = 4,219,688
	2010/221 4/210/000:***
Total£10,924,711	£11,238,024
Metals : Iron-Pig £974,065	C1 047 010
	£1,047,318
Bar, bolt, rod 2,385,871	1,885,605
Railway3,408,759	2,903,357
Wire 250,087	207.317
Cast 832,638	701,214
Wrought3,317,349=11,168,769	2,868,923 = 9,613,734189
Steel	
Steel 986,228	727,840
Copper -Unwrought 749,879	436,087
Sheets	1,426,031
Wrought 233,686= 2,787,716	276,677= 2,138,795 (48
Brass 211,692	173,772
LeadPig 543,229	424,102
Ore-Litharge 157,987= 701,216	
Tin-Unwrought 361,592	343,300
Tin-Plates	907,590 = 1,250,890 (11)
	-
Grand total£28,642,736	
Less increase-Coais and cuim, 276,7951.; machine	New 301 9671
ment in the court and cutting a roproof. ; intentitie	, oox, oo

Beyond the remarks we made last week, that "any arragement which effect, on fair and equitable terms, a complete amalgamation of these secompanies must save much profitless trouble and attendant expenses, in purposely abstain from giving any opinion on the matter under consistion by the Wicklow Copper Mining Company, inasmuch as the high seek professional, and commercial character of the members of their board directors, as well as of the committee appointed to enquire into and to port on all the details and interests involved by the directors' proposal amalgamate with the Hibernian Mining Company, is an ample guarant that the shareholders will have full justice done to them. The only signed which has not been touched upon at the meeting, but will assembly not escape the attention of the committee of investigation, is the question. that the shareholders will have full justice done to them. Into do, ject which has not been touched upon at the meeting, but will assemble not escape the attention of the committee of investigation, is the question how the Hibernian Mining Company's interest in the Arklow Harden, which it is admitted has hitherto merely paid costs, will be affected by the extension of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway to Wexford, which will open by next winter to the Ovoca Mines (comprising the Ballynmush, Cronebane, Tigrony, Ballygahan, Connorree, Knockanode, Carysfor, as one or two other mines), and to Arklow by February next. They wantage to secure the traffic from the Ovoca Mines, amounting annuly to about 100,000 tons of sulphur and copper ores, for their 334 miles to about 100,000 tons of sulphur and copper ores, for their 334 miles to about 1019 to the first of the Arklow Harbour affording great facility for arrangements which will secure the preference of the Kingstown Harbour, to the great benefit of the railway company, of the miss town Harbour, to the great benefit of the railway company, of the miss and of the buyers of the ores. At Arklow the ores are generally detained during three or four winter months, covering several acres of the quite while the sulphur-buyers run short of the raw material. Vessels runsing the cost of 2s. per ton to the Dublin ballast-board, while at Kingstown Harbour the ores could be taken as ballast. The water-carriage from Kingstown the cost of 2s. per ton to the Dublin ballast-board, while at Kingstown Harbour the ores could be taken as ballast. The water-carriage from Kingstown 362.

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making a g Compay 9s. 6d., at 9s. Wid-to 31 pr ition per-ith the B-shares at . These

The company is in practical of direct in order advises that it is stock Control of Company consists 1, has best

a advisable and other ideration of attached

proportia n this en-low Coppe and in fee, of of obtaining moved. I lition to the 6th on not servators of the and this

in referent

penses," as a considerable for considera

gland and Scotland would be so much cheaper and more convenient agiand and Scotland would be so much cheaper and more convenient overs and sellers, that the railway company will have no difficulty to re the transit of the Ovoca ores for this longer line of rail.—[A very report of the proceedings at the Wicklow Copper Mining Company ing is given in the Supplement to this day's Journal.]

the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1047 tons of ore were sold, reage 15,0251. 18s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard 5.s.; average produce, 16 9-16; price per ton, 141. 7s.; quantity of finer, 173 tons 8 cwts. The following are the particulars of the sales

er, 173 tons 8 cwts. The following the past month:—

12. Tons. Standard. Producs. Price per ton. Ore cope to the tons. Standard. Producs. Price per ton. Ore cope to the tons. Standard. Producs. Price per ton. Ore cope to the tons. Standard. Producs. Price per ton. Ore cope to the tons. Standard. Producs. Price per ton. Ore cope to the tons. Standard. Price per ton. Ore cope to the tons. Standard. Price per ton. Ore cope to the tons. Standard. Price per ton. Ore cope to the tons. Standard. Price per ton. Ore cope to the tons. Standard. Price per ton. Ore cope to the tons. Standard. Price per ton. Ore cope to the tons. Standard. Price per ton. Ore cope to the tons. Standard. Price per ton. Ore cope to the tons. Standard. Price per ton. Ore cope to the tons. Standard. Price per ton. Ore cope to the tons. Standard. Producs. Price per ton. Ore cope to the tons. Standard. Producs. Price per ton. Ore cope to the tons. Standard. Producs. Price per ton. Ore cope to the tons. Standard. Producs. Price per ton. Ore cope to the tons. Standard. Product. Price per tons. Standard. Product. Price per tons. Standard. Product. Price per tons. Standard. Price per tons. Standard. Price per tons. Pric

25..... 1047 160 5 0 16 9-16... 14 7 0 86 13 0 pared with last sale the advance has been—in the standard, 11s.; and in price per ton of ore about 1s. 10d. Compared with the corresponding of last month the decline has been—in the standard 4l. 10s., and in the per ton of ore about 15s. Of the 1047 tons of ore sold on Tuesday, ons were British mines, which gave an average produce of 34 15-16, and at an average standard of 95l. 9s. 6d.—31l. 1s. 4d. per ton of ore. The sining 1037 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of and sold at an average standard of 100l. 6s.—14l. 3s. 9d. per ton of On March 11 there will be offered for sale 1018 tons, from Knockon, Cobre, Berehaven, Springbok, English and Canadian Mines, &c.

he following dividends have been declared during February:-

			U	U	
		3200		0	
Wheal Clifford Amalgamated 0 12 6		1862	0	0	
Herodafoot 1 15 0		1792	0	0	
Wheal Basset 3 0 0		1536	0	0	
Tineroft 0 5 0		1500	0	0	
		1400	0	0	
Wheal Margaret 1 5 0		1120	0	0	
		1024	0	0	
		780	0	0	
		600	0	0	
		594	0	0	
		500	0	0	
English and Australian 0 2 6		8750	0	0	
	*****	500	0	0	
Total	£28	,380	0	0	

Wheal Owles meeting, on Feb. 21, the accounts for Oct., Nov., and showed—Balance last audit, 15481. 8s. 9d.; tin sold (less dues 1-25th), 48761. 4s. 1d. t receipts, 3211. 7s. 3d.; sundry credits, 101. 10s. 5d. =67561. 10s. 6d. —Labour cost. 15s. 3d.; carciage, 1511. 3s. 2d.; merchants bills and costs, 10741. 2s. 8d.; subsistes, 20st. 5s. 3d.; stamps rents, 551.—By dividend, 6001. (7t. 10s. per share), leaves a favour of adventurers, 16301. 4s. 2d. The following is the work performed during array:—225 fms. 5 ft. 11 in. driven in levels, 17 fms. 3 ft. 3 in. sunk in shafts and s, and 141 fms. 1 ft. 9 fms. stoped on tuter.

selon tribute. It the Providence Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the months ending Jan. showed—Balance last audit, 4681. 5s. 1d.; tin sold, 54211.9s.6d.; r ore sold, 711. 13s. 4d.; sundries, 231. 2s. 7d. =59841. 10s. 6d.—Mine cost, merbills, and sundries, 4632. 13s. 7d.; leaving credit balance, 1920. 16s. 11d. And of 18001. (11. 5s. per share) was declared, and 5201. 16s. 11d. carried to credit at second.

do the credit of next account.

Fowey Consols meeting, on Feb. 18, the accounts for the four months
get. showed—Baiance hast audit, 27471. 19s. 7d.; copperore, mundic, nickel, &c.
19,791. 13s. 3d.=13,7271. 12s. 7d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries
ill. 9s. 3d.; leaving credit balance, 31951. 3s. 7d. The profit on the four months
for was 4471. 4s.

g Dec. showed—Balance last audit, 27471. 19s. 7d., copper ore, mundic, nickel, &c., 10,9791, 13s. 3d. =13,7271. 12s. 7d. —Mine cost, merchanta' bills, and sundries, 1.8. 3d. : leaving credit balance, 31951. 3s. 7d. The profit on the four months ing was 4471. 4s.

18. 3d. : leaving credit balance, 31951. 3s. 7d. The profit on the four months ing was 4471. 4s.

18. 18. : leaving credit balance, 31951. 3s. 7d. The profit on the four months ing was 4471. 4s.

18. Isr. is consols quarterly general meeting, on Feb. 18, the accounts dellalance last audit, 7961. 2s. 2d.; this sold, 3640!. 15s. 6d.—44361. 17s. 10d.— are cot, 24021. 10s. 4d.; autosist, 3151. 10s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 5521. Isr.; coals, 6s. 4d.; carriage, interest, &c., 1191. 11s. 11d.; leaving credit balance, 1731. 11s. 9d. in sold during the quarter averaged 631. 3s. per ton.

18. the Pollingey Moor Mine meeting, on Feb. 17, the accounts for four has ending December showed a credit balance of 2851. 3s. 4d. A call of 2s. 6d. per was mals. The Rev. E. J. Treffry, Messrs. P. Clymo, W. Hicks, J. H. Dingle, . Puckey were re-elected as the committee: they stated that—"From our own per-observation we can endorse the statement made by the agent. We have decided a crecion of 12 heads of stamps, that we may commence making returns, tinstuff reas and in sight being sufficient to warrant this decision. The costs will be comvely small—say, 2801., inclusive of floors. Our engineer promises that we shall sence atamplag in two months. We strongly recommend that the sinking of the shaft be continued with all speed. We have much pleasure in telling you that sideration of our outlay the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall have liberally waived liniam rent stipulated to be paid during pleasure."

18. the Great Work Consols meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the mouths ending December showed—Balance last audit, 14741. 9s. 10d.; mine cost, sants bills, and sundries, 49051. 14s. 7d.—62801, 4s. 5d.—Copper and tin sold and ending the state of the state of the state of the sta

productive, and no doubt is entertained that they have a good mine; their great is to sink the shaft with all possible speed, and drive the levels west, also to cat size the state of the speed of the

as its, 28, 24. A call of 4s, per share was minor an experient point be various points of operation; they regard the prospects of the an experience of the various points of operation; they regard the prospects of the Kelly Bray Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. J. Field in the chair), extract presented a list showing 417 shares in arrear of call, when a resolution should be considered to the same and the same of the same. The constant of the same of t

month; and Henry Bennett, Jun., was appointed a night and day captain, at a saiary or seven guineas per month.

At the Cuddra Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. W. S. Sutton in the chair), the report of the committee stated that the deficit in the accounts of the late secretary, and the loss consequently sustained by the company, were fully secretained and promptly met, notwithstanding the loss was somewhat large. From the favourable character of the agent's reports submitted to the meeting, and the encouraging statement of Mr. West (of St. Blazey), who attended the meeting at the special request of the committee, of the call of 10s. per share made a portion sufficient to discharge the monthly working cost due at the mine this day was paid over in the room. The Rev. Mr. Treffry and Capt. Peter Clymo were elected members of the local committee, to act with and assist the committee in London. Mr. West stated that Capt. Peter Clymo was a shareholder, and, like him (Mr. West), had the highest opinion of the mine. It was considered by the meeting that the call of 10s. per share would be ample to discharge all the existing liabilities, and leave the valuable machinery and materials on the mine free of debt. Mr. J. Green was appointed secretary pro tens. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At Wheal Tremayne meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a

Mr. J. Green was appointed secretary protein. A voice of status of the minated the proceedings.

At Wheal Tremayne meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a loss on the quarter ending Dec. of 1511, 13s. 8d., about 1201, of which amount was for extras in connection with the re-erection of the 60-lin, engine, which is now nearly completed. They expect to sell about 30 tons of black tin in the current quarter.

At the East Wheal Russell meeting, on Thursday (Mr. C. Chatfield in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending Dec. showed a loss of 4981, 7s. 3d., and a balance of assets over liabilities of 5991, 9s. 2d. A call of 3s. per share was made. Details appear in another column.

and a balance of assets over liabilities of 5991, 98, 2d. A call of 3s, per share was made. Details appear in another column.

At the Great Crinnis Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Lambert in the chair), a call of 10s, per share was made. It was resolved that the company should be wound-up, the committee being appointed liquidators.

At the Brynambor Lead Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. E. Edwards, C.E., in the chair), it was resolved that the company should be registered with limited liability. Details in another column.

At the Pendeen Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Bawden in the chair), the accounts for the two months ending Dec. showed a loss of 5611, 18s, 8d. The assets exceeded the liabilities by 5201, 6s, 3d. A call of 3s, per share was made. Details in another column.

At the Vigra and Clogau Mines, during the last week the yield of gold was 119 czs. I dwt. The slight decrease, as compared with the preceding week, is accounted for by the fact of a slight accident to the machinery—the breaking of a wheel.

counted for by the fact of a slight accident to the machinery—the breaking of a wheel.

At the Midland Wagon Company half-yearly meeting, at Derby, the profits enabled the directors to declare a dividend at the rate of 10 percent, and a further bonus equal to 4 per cent., a considerable sum being also carried to the contingent fund, and in liquidation of preliminary expenses. The reserve fund for the renewal of wagons is now \$8,5141. By a subsequent resolution the directors were empowered to borrow a further sum on loan, not exceeding 20,0001.

At the Gloucester Wagon Company half-yearly meeting the dividend was at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; for the first half-year it was 8 per cent. At a special meeting it was decided to issue new shares (one for two), on which one or two calls of 11 each would suffice for the present. The sum of 2501, was voted to the directors for their services.

calls of 11. each would suffice for the present. The sum of 2001, was voted to the rectors for their services.

At the Taff Vale Wagon Company half-yearly meeting, at Bristol, the accounts showed a balance of 212, and the redemption fund account a balance of 22261.

LEEDS, FEB. 27.—In Mining Shares business continues depressed, and quotations have a downward tendency:—Brea Consols. 18s. to 28s.; Cornubla, 12s. to 18s.; Craven Moor, 2s. to 3s.; Hebden Moor, 16s. to 17s.; Merryfield, 6s. to 7s.; Nidderdale, par. North Jane. 39s. to 49s.; North Hallenbengle, 13s. to 15s.; Wet Groves, 81.; Wensleydale, 7s. to 8s.; Yorkshire, 8s. to 9s.—J. GLEDHILL AND Co.

Cornish Pumping-Engines.—The number of pumping-engines reported this month is 20. They have consumed 1871 tons of coal, and lifted 14 to million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 52,500,000 lbs. litted 1 ft. high by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. At Dolcoath, they stop stem times, and the lift has been idle some time. At Carn Brea, a pair of rolls are worked to crush the samples.

The prospects of the Don Pedro North Del Rey Gold Mining Company, noticed in last week's Journal, appear to be excellent. We understand that a number of shares have been applied for, and that the directors intend closing the list very shortly. The statements as to the very great value of the property appear to be much strengthened by the fact that it attracted the notice of capitalists so far back as 1852, and that an association was then formed for its development. The stagnation of enterprise and scarcity of money caused by the Russian war led to its suspension, and ultimately the association was dissolved. We are not, therefore, surprised to learn that those formerly interested, seeing the even more favourable terms upon which the property is now obtained, are most anxious as to the success of the present company, and are pressing the promoters for some preference in the distribution of the shares in the new undertaking; and this confidence on the part of the former proprietors betokens well for the mine.

HÖLTE-FJELD VIRGIN SILVER MINES.—We observe that this peculiarly desirable property is for sale, preferentially to a joint-stock company, and that its disposal in this country is limited to a short period. Our readers will fully appreciate its value upon a perusal of the following advantageons features which it possesses, condensed from the report of Mr. John H. Cloment, F.G.S., the mining engineer by whom the Hölte-Fjeld district has been minutely inspected:—"Of the seven districts constituting the Kongaburg Silver-Mining territory, the King's Mines (whose district bears no number) have produced, since 1853, an average annual profit of 44,400′. Up to the period of their great and uninterrupted success, the cost exceeded the returns by 10,422′. only; since when—from 1834 to 1860—the clear profit has amounted to 1,199,643′, although large contributions to other objects are included as mining expenditure. As a silver-mining district, however, preference is given to the Hölte-Fjeld, for the following reasons:—1. The greater altitudes of the mountains give so much greater depth to the Fahlbaands, or silver-bearing channels, that, without sinking shafts beneath the lowest adits, three times as much silver may be found above them.—2. The heads of water for driving machinery, accumulated in immense dams constructed by the old Danish miners, exceed any possible requirement; and the supply of timber is equally abundant for mining, smelting, building, or other purposes.—3. The tailings, after the virgin silver has been picked out for refining, can be smeltedlelose to the mouths of the Hölte-Fjeld Mines, instead of being conveyed by land to the Konsberg smelting, works.—4. The Hölte-Fjeld district is close to navigable head of the River Dram, the only inlet and outlet from the coast."—With such syldence of its extreme importance, and assuming that the very efficient co-operation of Mr. Lee Stavens may be secured, in the formation of a company capable of realising the argentiferous riches contained in the Hölte-Fjeld, it a

"THE WAR IN AMERICA."—In a single volume, under this title, Col. Tal. P. Shaffner has given us an Historical and Political Account of the Southern and Northern States, in which the origin and cause of the present secession war is certainly more clearly, and apparently more impartially, explained than in anything we have seen bearing upon the subject. The value of a reliable work of this character can scarcely be overrated, and athough, as Englishmen, we can form but a faint idea of the precise feelings of the various parties in America, we are bound to admit that the views of each appear to be fairly represented, and the effects of their policy carefully pointed out. The book narrates the history of the country over which the American Union extended from the earliest period until the election of Mr. Lincoin gave South Carolina a pretext for speding, and brought about the total disruption so much to be deplored. Throughout the work Col. Shaffner proves himself to be a man of "sound judgment and strict morals," and his conclusions will, we believe that the South can be conquered, or restored to the Union under the existing constitution. It is equally fallacious to believe that the Federal and Confederated Governments could exist in peace more than a few years. Each will prepare for defence. The spirit of hatred will increase, and ultimate destruction to both will be the consequence. The American people can only live as one sone nation, though there is territory enough for a dozen. In this judgment, however, we may be blassed, because it comports with our wish, 'United we stand, divided we fall.'"

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL. SIR.—In my last report I stated the weather would be unsettled, with a variable temperature. During the week the winds have been boistrous, with a change in the temperature; and, although the winds have been cold, the thermometer has not fallen to freezing point. Another gale is due on March 1, with the weather more of less unsettled to near the end of the week, with rain and snow in places.

G. Sheffher, C.E.,

Author of "The Climate of England." reek, with rain and snow in places.

Throgmorton-street, E.C., Feb. 26.

Author of "The Climate of England."

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price pe	er ton.	Purchasers.
Minera Mining Company	120	£12 1	5 6	Jones, McNicol, & Co.
ditto		12 1	0 0	W. J. Cookson & Co.
ditto	100	12 15	6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto				
ditto				
ditto	3112	12 1	6 6	Jones, McNicol, & Co.
ditto				
41110	Sold on the 27			
Westminster				Walker, Parker, & Co.
Maesysafn				
Mount Pleasant				
ditto				
ditto				Adam Eyton.
ditto				Walker, Parker, & Co
Hendre Ucha				
Roman Gravels				
Bryntail			7 6	
Wheal Mary Ann	60	95		
THUM MANY AUIT	00	20		DIOUR OF CO.
	SILVER			
Mina Man	Sold on the 22			Developmen

Sold on the 22d February. '
Tons c. q. lbs. Price per ton.
1 4 2 0 £652 10 0

Parchasers.

Mine. Wheal Ludcott

BLENDE.

COPPER ORES. Sampled February 5, and sold at Swansea February 25.

Mines Tons Produce Price Mines Tons Produce Price Sobre 96 11% 9 4 6 Californian 64 234 £20 18 ditto 95 11% 9 4 6 ditto 60 22½ 19 14 ditto 93 11½ 9 2 0 ditto 59 24½ 21 10 ditto 85 11½ 9 7 6 Sevile ore 62 8% 7 5 ditto 49 21½ 18 14 0 ditto 8 8½ 7 2 ditto 49 21½ 18 14 0 ditto 8 8½ 7 2 ditto 49 21½ 18 14 0 ditto 8 8½ 7 2 ditto 49 21½ 18 15 0 ditto 10 3 15½ 13 3 ditto 40 21½ 18 15 0 ditto 3 15½ 13 3 ditto 40 21½ 18 15 0 ditto 12 24½ 20 13 ditto 40 21½ 18 15 0 ditto 12 24½ 20 13 ditto 40 21½ 18 15 0 ditto 12 24½ 20 13 ditto 40 21½ 18 15 0 ditto 12 24½ 30 18 ditto 65 23½ 20 18 6 Enir's ore 2 3 1 19 TOTAL PRODUCE. COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

| COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED. | Tons. Amount. | Amount. | Tons. | Amount. | Tons. | Amount. | Tons. | Tons. | Amount. | Tons. |

Copper Ores for sale at Swansea, March 11.—Knockmahon 71, 63, 59, 63, 62—Cobre 90, 68, 48, 41, 27, 19, 7, 9—Berehaven 131—Springbok 45, 36—Burnt ores 34—London siags 29, 2, 2, 1.—Seville ores 56, 1—English and Canadian 18, 16—Mixture 38.—Total, 1018 tons. ons. AVERAGES. Price. Standard.

Produce. Price. Standard.

British 34 15-16 £31 1 4 £ 95 9 6

Foreign 1636 14 3 9 100 6 0

Sale...... 1514£13 2 0£101 3 0
Totals—British, 739; Foreign, 1725=2464 tons (21 cwts.)

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Feb. 12, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Feb. 27.

Clifford Amalgamated. 88 ... 4 11 0 |

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Great Wh. Busy 640 ...£1586 4 0 | Grambler St. Aubyn 35 ... £ 227 10 0 |

South Caradon ... 462 ... 4406 4 6 | Great Crimis ... 34 ... 119 17 0 |

Flowey Consols ... 345 ... 2258 10 6 | Great Wh. Basset ... 34 ... 112 8 0 |

West Damsel ... 317 ... 1148 13 6 | Faimouth& Sperries 26 ... 96 17 0 |

Clifford Amalgam ... 254 ... 1015 3 6 Old Toigus United 15 ... 50 12 6 |

Tywarnhaile ... 240 ... 777 18 0 | North Wheal Busy 14 ... 107 9 0 |

Craddock Moor ... 135 ... 931 7 6 | East Toigus ... 11 ... 45 7 6 |

Folmear ... 132 ... 623 9 0 | North Hailenbeagle 11 ... 70 2 6 |

South Crimis ... 115 ... 539 10 0 | Creegbrawse ... 9 ... 33 15 0 |

North Grambler ... 55 ... 400 2 6 | New South Ellen ... 7 ... 37 9 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.
 CUMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES
 WERE PURCHASED.

 Vivian and Sons
 457
 £2440
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 Freeman and Co.
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 787
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 8
 1641
 10
 5
 Crown Copper Company.
 11½
 345
 17
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 341
 18
 6
 7
 Williams, Foster, and Co.
 219
 1288
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 18
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 Williams, Foster, and Co.
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£14,598 10 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Clifford Amalgamated 777—West Seton 512—Wheal Basset 219—South Tolgus 218—North Roskear 196—South Frances 177—Wheal Seton 151—North Crofty 138—East Pool 128—East Esset 198—West Stray Fark 192—Condurrow 100—Tolcame 87—Tresavean 60—Cook's Kitchen 40—Crane 16—Wheal Emily Hearietta 10—3036 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels.—West Basset 403—East Cara Bres 367—Alfred Consols 304—Par Consols 250—Wheal Margary 186—Tolvadden 183—Copper Hill 167—Treworlis 136—Wheal Builer 136—Wheal Agar 127—East Rosewarne 58—North Basset 77—South Crenver 63—Rosewarne 58—North Basset 77—South Crenver 63—Rosewarne Consols 35—West Trevelyan 34—South Cara Brea 19—Clijah and Wentworth 16—Trannack 11—Wheal Nelson 10.—Tolal, 2067 tons.

Dated this

day of

THE DEE BANK COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

e established and registered under the Joint-Stock Comp Acts, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited

Acts, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount each subscribes.

Capital £75,000, in 750 shares of £100 each. Deposit on application, £5 per share. First call on allotment, £5 per share, in addition to the deposit on application. Further calls will be made (not exceeding £10 each call per share) as the capital is required for the progress of the works, which will extend over a period of about

d for the progress of the works, which will extend over a period of two years.

Two years.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

GEORGE ONSLOW NEWTON, Croxton Park, Cambridgeshire.

WILLIAM KEATES, Greenfield Hall, Holywell.

EDWARD THOMPSON, Hawarden, Finitabire.

GEORGE HAWORTH, Flookersbrook, Chester.

WILLIAM MOON, Woolton Hill House, Woolton, Liverpoel.

GEORGE COMER, The Dell, Hoylake, Cheshire.

BANKERS—The North and South Wales Bank, Liverpoel.

BANKERS—The North and South Wales Bank, Liverpool, TORS—Measrs, Stockley and Wrigley, 16, Castle-street, Liverpool, ULTING ENGINEER—Jacob Higson, 94, Cross-street, Manchester.
RESIDENT MANGER—George Haworth.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Richard Lloyd.

OFFICES (pro tem.)-16, CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

The object is to re-open and work the extensive coal field at Bagillt, Flintshire, known as the Dee Bank Collieries, which were formerly worked on the crop of the scams, but discontinued 29 years ago, in consequence of an eruption of water from a neighbouring colliery overpowering the then existing inefficient machinery.

The following extracts from the report of an eminent colliery engineer, dated Nov. 5, 1861, speak to the position and capability of the coal field; and he estimates that, with an expenditure considerably less than the proposed capital, the colliery will produce 200,000 tons of coal per annum, and yield a profit of 28 per cent. per annum:—

"I am well and thoroughly acquainted with the mines and collieries of North Wales and Lancashire, and in other districts, but I do not know any coal field where the mines or resums of coal are so numerous, thick, superior in quality and easy to work, as those in the locality under consideration, while the facilities for disposing of the produce are exceedingly favourable.

or seams or com are so mineries.

In the locality under consideration, while the facilities for disposing of the produce are exceedingly favourable.

"The colliery being situated close to the Chester and Holyhead Railway, and also to the River Dee, an unequalled outlet is opeded to almost every market accessible by railway and sea, besides possessing a large local demand for every description of coal, which it is natural to suppose would be augmented by a corresponding supply.

"The aggregate thickness of the several seams of coal in this field has been proved to be about 60 ft., the main or five-yard seam alone being upwards of 12 ft., the three-yard seam 8 ft., and the two-yard 6 ft. in thickness."

An advantageous lease of the coal field, extending over about 3600 acres, is obtained, and the position of the provisional directors, combined with their knowledge of the locality, is a guarantee that the undertaking is one of the most bona fide character, and that it will be carried out with prudence and success.

Detailed prospectuses, and engineer's reports, may be obtained on application to Messrs.

MAPLES, MAPLES, and PEARSE, solicitors, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London; Messrs.

SALE, WORTHINGTON, and SHIPMAN, solicitors, Manchester; Messrs. STOCKLET and WHIGGEY, solicitors, 16, Castle-street, Liverpool; to Mr. JACOB HIGSON, mining engineer, 94, Cross-street, Manchester; or to the secretary, Mr. RICHAID LLOYD, at the offices, 16, Castle-street, Liverpool; to whom also application for shares may be made.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Dee Bank Colliery Company (Limited).

General Having paid to the bankers of the company £, being £5 per share deposit on shares in the Dee Bank Colliery Company (Limited), I request that you will allot me shares of £100 each in the said company, which, or any less number you may grant, I hereby agree to accept, subject to the Articles of Association, and to pay the call of £5 per share on allotment. I further authorise you to place my name on the register of shareholders for the number of shares which may be allotted to me, and I promise to pay all calls thereon that may be hereafter made, in such manner, and at such time as you may direct.

Name in full.

Name in full.
Address
Date
Profession or occupation

DREFERENCE SHARES.—The NANTEOS AND PENRHIW

PREFERENCE SHARES.—The NANTEOS AND PENRHIW UNITED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) having resolved to DISPOSE OF the FOUR HUNDIRED AND SEVENTY-TWO FORFEITED SHARES, the Directors are PREPARED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the same in the following very advantageous terms, viz. :—£3 per share (£3 12a, paid-up). £1 to be paid with application, and the remainder in two monthly instalments of £1 each, but if they are paid at once a discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed. The above price of 31, per share will be returned to the holders out of the first profits, and these shares thereafter rank equally for all purposes with the existing ordinary shares. The company is in 5000 shares of £1 each, £3 12a, paid-up). The company is in 5000 shares of £1 each, £3 12a, paid (of which the above forfeited shares are part), so that there would remain a liability of only 8a, per share to call up.

There are now thirty-four men working in the mines, on tribute, at an average of £5 19a, per ton of ore, including every expense of making it ready for sale, which gives a good profit, while the other operations are likely to lead to further discoveries. The ore ground aiready laid open has recently been valued by a disinterested practical agent at £7000, and be says "There is an immense quantity of lode standing unexplored in the upper levels, which no doubt will be found equal in quality to that aiready laid open for working," and that "a small discovery in one ground would enable the proprietary to give dividends." He has "great confidence in good bunches of ore being discovered." and states that ther is "an immense quantity of virgin ground to drive into, and the discovery of a good deposit of ore, which is likely to occur in this direction, would enhance the value of the property fivefold." There is an extensive plant of good machiney for all purposes.

In allotting the above shares a preference will be given to the present shareholders,

for all purposes.

In allotting the above shares a preference will be given to the present shareholders, and if no shares are allotted the deposit will be returned in full. Any further information can be obtained on application, either by letter or personally, at the office, No. 117, Bishopsgate-street, Within, E.C.

J. H. MURCHISON, Managing Director.

January 21, 1862.

THE GREAT DAREN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY

Incorporated by virtue of the 19th and 20th Vic., c. 47, and 20th and 21st Vic., c. 14, Capital £36,000, in 12,000 shares of £3 each.

£1 to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance, if required, by instalments of 5s. each.

BANKERS—Bank of London, Threadneedle-street.

Local Purser—C. M. Thomson, Esq., banker, Aberystwith.

SECRETARY M.T. Thomas Spargo.

REGISTERED OFFICES.

224 & 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The old Daren is one of those ancient mines formerly worked by Sir Hugh Myddleton, from which he derived immense profits, with the inefficient and rude machiners then employed to carry on the works. The ore raised from the lodes in this sett is extremely rich, producing upwards of 40 cas. of pure silver to the ton, and about 75 per cent. of lead, thus taking the first place amongst the argentiferous lead ores of Cardi-

come of team, thus taking the first place amongst the argentiferous load ores of Cardiganshire.

This property is considered by mining agents and those competent to judge of its value to be one of the richest in the county, and it is fairly assumed, by statistical calculation, that as soon as the old mines are drained, the various levels laid open, and the Cwm-syming lode fairly developed, a clear profit of £800 per month will be returned to the company; in fact, the refuse thrown away by the old workers is being worked over at the present time at a clear profit of 10s. in 1i.

The mine is held under a lease for 21 years from the present time, at 1-14th dues. Ample machinery is aircady erected to bring it to a successful issue. The operations are being prosecuted with vigour, under the able superintendence of Captain Matthew Francis, and there is every certainty of its being a rich and lasting mine.

Further particulars, with prospectuses and reports, together with plans and sections, and every information required respecting the property, will be furnished on application to the secretary, at the offices of the company.

THE EAST CLOGAU GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated with limited liability under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts.

Capital £50,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 each. Deposit 2s. 6d. on application, and 5s. on allotment.

No further calls will be made without a special meeting of the shareholders convened for that purpose.

DIRECTORS.
S. L. WOODHOUSE, Esq. (firm of Woodhouse, Richards, and Co.), La, Abchurch-yard,

Cannon-street.

JOHN SAY SPARKES, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., Brunswick Villas, St. John's Wood, W. (Director of the Great Moelwyn Slate Company).

JOSEPH OWEN, Esq., Australian Merchant, Sheffield.

Major CHARLES SANDERS, The Ingrams, Thirsk, Yorkshire (Director of the Chesterfield and Midland Silkstone Collery Company).

J. 8. St. V. JERVIS, Esq., Surbiton, Surrey.

Bankers-London and County Bank, Lombard-street.

Manager at the Mines-Capt. G. F. Goble, late from the gold mines in Australis,
California, and Brazils.

Solictron-James Bell, Esq., Abchurch-lane, London, E.C.
BROKER-Messrs, Cavell and Strachan, 20, Cornhill, E.C.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. Charles Arkcoll.

OFFICES,-2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The object of this company is to work a grant of a portion of the St. David's gold-bearg lode in the Clogau Mountain, near Dolgelly, in Merionethehire, North Waies.

As an example of the immense value which the gold mines in the district now have
deare daily attaining, it is well known that the Clogau Gold Mining Company's shares
ave risen during the last two years to more than 700 per cent. upon the amount paid
on them, and, although the last dividends were only 60 per cent, upon the capital
tit was well understood that this was equivalent to 300 per cent, upon the actual outv, ament more the gold workings.

yet it was well understood that this was equivalent to 300 per cent, upon the capital, pent upon the gold workings.

Similarly, since the discovery and yield of gold in the Prince of Wales Mining Company, the shares have increased in value to nearly an equal extent.

The gold-bearing lodes of the present company have been proved to be identical with and in every way similar to those of the new rich and widely-known Clogau, and, moreover, being placed intermediately and at only a few hundred yards distant on each side from two well-known gold-producing mines, both yielding enormous profits, the directors. Jave the greatest confidence in predicting that large quantities of gold must be immediately found in the sett, and, believing such, now offer it to the public.

Reports, prospectuses, plans, drawings, specimen of the gold quartz, and other information, may be had of the secretary, at the edices of the company.

The deposits will furnish the capital requisite to develope the capabilities of the property, and no call will be made without the sanction of the shareholders at a meeting specially convened for the purpose.

no call will be make without convenient of the brokers, bankers, or the company tions for shares to be made to the brokers, bankers, or the company led by the deposit of 2s. 6d. per share, and the directors do not in any a responsible to allot the full number of shares applied for.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES. ACT FOR THE REGULATION AND INSPECTION OF MINES,

GLOSSARY OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AND SMELTING TERMS.

Second edition, revised and much enlarged.

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Free and unprejudiced minds will neither antiquate truth for the oldness of the notion or slight her for looking young, or bearing the face of novelty.—Henry Mork, F.R.S.

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Teacher of Practical Mining in the late Mining School of Cornwall, and Principal or the Engineering Academy, 4, Myrtle-street South, Liverpool. ruro: Heard and Son.—London: Longman and Co.; the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street; of the author, and of all booksellers.

Price One Shilling,

THE MINING AND SMELTING MAGAZINE.

No. 3, for March, contains:—

1.—THE MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVON. By ROBERT HOWK, F.R.S., Keeper of the Mining Records.

2.—THE BARNLEY COAL FIELD, LANCASHIRE. By EDWARD HCLL, B.A.,

2.—THE HARNLEY COAL FIELD, LANCASHIKE, DY EDWARD HOME, D. C., F.G.S., of the Geological Survey. Illustrated.
3.—ON THE MEXICAN METHOD OF AMALGAMATION. By JAMES NAPIER, Jun., F.C.S., late of the Guanaxuato Mint, Mexico. Illustrated.
With Abstracts and Reviews; Correspondence by Dr. Percy, Mr. Wm. Baker, F.C.S., and others; Mining and Metaliurgical Intelligence; Metal and Sharo Markets; Accounts of Sales of Ores, &c. Illustrated by a lithopraphic plate, showing the Forms and Dimensions of the principal types of Blast Furnaces in Great Britain.
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This day is published, a new edition, being the fifth, enlarged and more fully illustrated, price is. 3d., cloth,

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A simple and complete system of double entry, expressly adapted for the iron trade, showing the method of ascertaining the cost per ton of the puddled bar and finished iron.

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Notices to Correspondents.

• Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers durin the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regular!, Jied on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

VENTILATION OF MINES.—Have the goodness to give, in next week's Journal, the address of the party to whom letters of communication on the following subject must be sent:—"A sum of 200 guineas is offered by the National Association for the Relief of British Miners to any engineer, or other person, who projects and carries into effect the best and most effective plan for the full and perfect ventilation of mines."—C. M.—[The office of the National Association for the Relief of British Miners is 23, Regent's-street, S.W., London.]

street, S.W., London.]

OLLIERY VENTILATION.—Being in correspondence with the Government upon the flubject of "Colliery Ventilation," referred to in my previous letters in the Journal of the
8th and 15th inst., and which will probably result in a speedy investigation of this
important matter in detail, I need not at present reply to your correspondent, "M. E.,"
further than to inform him that he has totally misunderstood my proposal—a reperual
of which will perhaps convince him of this; but if not, I shall be happy to discuss
any point in doubt, provided he will refrain from his present apparent desire to create
obstacles, by foregone conclusions founded apon his own erroneous interpretation of
matter conveyed in plain and simple language.—C. Colwell: Belvedere-place, South-

RECOVERY OF LEAD—"E. D. F.".—We think not; but the particulars should be laid before a solicitor, for his opinion.

THE CASARA LEAD MINE.—In consequence of the mismanagement pursued by the London board, a resolution was passed in July last to wind-up this company, and Mr. Simpson, Mr. W. Wood, Mr Lankshear, with the secretary, were appointed the liquidators. The mine and plant, which cost the company near 99000, was sold by auction, on Nov. 7, for 9801, and mark the result. The conditions, by having the deposit of 30 per cent. paid, were not enforced, or the contract signed, and, after a delay of more than two months, the purchase was repudiated, and by a strange arrangement the mine is now placed in the name of a gentleman for the sum of 8001, no 1801, as sold by anction. The lead, to the tune of many hundreds of pounds, has also been sold, and the proceeds not accounted for. I hope the shareholders will wake up from their lethargy, call a meeting forthwith to investigate the conduct of the officials, and to protect themselves, by seeing who is to make good any deflications; also the loss by the sale, and to place the affairs of the company either in the Court of Chancery or in the hands of competent and independent parties.—T. B.: Regent's-park.

HYDRO-CARBON OIL.—In reply to your correspondent who wishes to know why metallic reservoirs and fountains for containing paraffine and other hydro-carbon oils are to be avoided, I beg to state that metals, being excellent conductors of heat, warm the oils much more and much sooner than glass or porcelain, and thus cause them to vola--B.

DIVIDENDS.—"Tyro" should attend the meetings of the companies referred to, and obtain the information he requires.

the information he requires.

Siture Vein.—Having failed to obtain any information respecting the Silver Vein Mine through its office, I beg you will permit the following questions to be inserted in the Journal, and perhaps some kindly-disposed person, acquainted with full particulars of the mine, may answer through the same medium as they are put. What progress, if any, has been made in different points of the mine since the last general meeting? Has Mr. Squire's process been discontinued, and he dismissed? Has any ore been sold since the last general meeting, and, if so, at what price? Has the steam-segine, mentioned in the inspectors and directors reports, been erected? Has the 18 fm. level been driven so far as to intersect the junction of lodes where the silver gossan was expected to be so abundant? And why did not Mr. Squire publish his promised answer to the Chairman's (Mr. Goold) statement at the last general meeting, where he said that Mr. Squire had deceived himself by thinking that the roasting of the ores was a chemical analysis? If any person will be so kind as to answer the foregoing queries through the Journal I shall feel greatly indebted.—A Shankholden.

CRIBERS IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain a Mining Journal by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns of e United States. Mr. Tribner, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends crease by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents there.

THE MINING JOURN

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 1, 1862.

The returns from the Board of Trade for the 12 months ending be 1861, with respect to the imports and exports of the United Kingdon been at length issued, and from which we find that the exports period mentioned, of articles the produce and manufacture of this amounted in value to 125,115,1332, whereas in 1860 the aggregation of the second state of 1860 the aggregation of the second s ngures apply to enumerated and unenumerated articles, collecting taking them separately it appears that on enumerated articles the distribution is 11,980,940L, the difference between 126,802,795L in 181,114,821,855L in 1861, while unenumerated articles give an impact 1861 over 1860. The declared value in the latter year being 10,232 against 9,088,432L in 1860.

1861 over 1860, the declared value in the latter year being 10,232 against 9,088,432L in 1860.

The relative position of exports more especially identified wining industry is the same for the 12 months, as shown from time at for the shorter periods—one-fifth, more or less. Of the total decision 10,776,094L, as already explained, 2,928,268L is represented by the total for 1861 being 25,714,468L, against 28,642,736L in Coals and culm give an increase, as does also machinery of all this under every other head there is a loss, as explained in the tabular in another column. There is, consequently, nothing in these sust to discourage, but, considering the peculiar position in which serval tries have been placed, a much more unsatisfactory state of things have been anticipated. The iron trade has necessarily suffered as ticularly, but the various projects now affoat for railway and other prises, in localities where England must be locked to for the supplassion give a botter tone to this branch of trade.

The balance-sheet of the precious metals for the year is also again We imported to the extent of 18,747,045L, and exported 29,810. We received 12,163,937L, and shipped 9,573,276L.

Taking the principal country 2,064,603L on the wrong side. We received 12,163,937L, and shipped 9,573,276L; the imported 6,583,108L, and shipped 9,573,276L.

Taking the principal countries separately with which we have change in this respect, our greatest loss was with Egypt, in maching the principal country in exports. With the United State ference was 7,315,270L; having received only 66,683L, whereav mitted 7,381,953L. Spain took 650,246L and sent 20,963L, leave country in the wrong to the extent of 629,283L. Portugal, like quired 337,562L and returned 125,907L, leaving a deficiency of 211,807L in her favour. From countries to which we made so a crist of the product of the product of bullion, Mexico and South America gave us 6,715.

or 211,807% in her favour. From countries to which we made non in specie or bullion, Mexico and South America gave us 6,7151 Australia, 6,331,828%; West Coast of Africa. 79,829; Gibraltar,33 Malta, 34,6311.; Turkey, 29,067%, and British Columbia, 513%;) together no less than 14,231,528%. On the other hand, we transpect and bullion without returns of this nature, but to a very made that the compared with the imports under similar circums derate amount, as compared with the imports under similar circums derate amount, as compared with the imports under similar circuast the total being only 1,050,864*l*., of which 645,944*l*. was to British America, leaving merely 404,920*l*. for the other places; namely, [8] to the Brazils, 143,464*l*. to South Africa, and 91,643*l*. to the laws of the second s

West Indies.

Of the vessels occupied in the export trade of the country, Of the vessels occupied in the export trade of the country, we find of the 48,469 so engaged, with an aggregate burthen of 11,318,665 5705 were dispatch to British possessions, with a collective temp 2,381,882; and 42,764 to foreign countries, with an aggregate temp 8,936,211; the English, consequently, giving an average of about the per vessel, and the foreign about 208 per vessel.

An important paper by Mr. Samuda, the shipbuilder, "Oa Ins Iron-Clad Ships," has been the subject of very animated and intended and int had been in commission two years—a result which he conceived iron inadmissible as an exclusive material for the bottoms of a

iron inadmissible as an exclusive material for the bottoms of sirships of war.

Mr. Samuda's paper recommended ships of war to be built eliciton, and it was accompanied by a drawing and specification of a vessel, presenting, as he conceived, advantages over the Warnatonnage was to be somewhat less, with the same engine-power; but of being, like the Warrior, wholly unprotected by iron-plates for able spaces at her bow and stern, he proposed that she should be covered. In his design it was intended to afford greater strength by iron ribs, and by binding those ribs together on a principle sa analogous to that adopted in the iron girders used in railway bridge Warrior was, of course, subjected to very severe criticism, particularly and the second of the proposed his opinions in bearing his signature published in the United Service Magazine. Set HAX gave some highly instructive details respecting the proceeding ledging the vast number of plans and suggestions which the Commission, at the head of which he had been placed. While selecting the received from all quarters, he begged to assure the public had duties were limited and defined, and that funds had not been placed disposal for merely experimental enquiries, or for testing the faults when the statistic statistics and the statistics and duties were limited and defined, and that funds had not been placed disposal for merely experimental enquiries, or for testing the funds at which the Commission had arrived was, that soft tough iron had a given thickness, presented the most certain and most approximate of resistance. He further detailed some interesting trials respect power of shot on a succession of iron-plates laid close one again other, as contrasted with the same thickness of iron in a solid place. Becomes a contrasted with the same thickness of iron in a solid place. Becomes a contrasted with the same thickness of iron in a solid place. other, as contrasted with the same thickness of iron in a solid plan showed very remarkable results in favour of the latter. While State Belcher explained some of the incidents of his experience in 1897. Seas, as to the necessary strength and solidity of ships, he together the other naval officers present, deprecated on the part of their galaxies of the necessity of completely screening British seamen from To protect men from the ingress of shells as much as possible sirable, but there was, they conceived, no necessity for making the contract of the process of the state of the process of the state of the process of the state of the process of sirable, but there was, they conceived, no necessity for making war unmanageable at sea by vast weights of iron, for the purport

Admiral Firzror, while concurring in this view, suggested in Government experiments had not as yet been applied to this per ascertain what would be the comparative effect of shot on iron plant at certain distances from each other, with timber or other lighter interventions on the comparative effect of shot on iron plant at certain distances from each other, with timber or other lighter than the second control of the comparative entry of the second control of the control o intervening, as he conceived that the force of the blow of ssive plate would be very materially spent and we be reached the next. Sir John Hay stated that fore the shot reached the next. ments were in contemplation, but if he could venture by form an opinion, it would be found that spaces intervening plates would not materially influence the result as to the sup thick plate over a succession of thinner ones of the same it combined. To this view Mr. FARBAIRN added the great authority, and stated that he had early formed an op day's experience had confirmed, that sufficient attention devoted to strengthening the upper decks of iron ships, at ciency he attributed many of the sad catastrophes which He entered into some interesting details of the experiment nessed of the effects of heavy shot on iron plates backed by concrete, and iron. The wood was beaten in, the granite w

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MARCH 1, 1862.

Les, the concrete crumbled, and the iron alone furnished sufficient supflee announced that the Commission were satisfied that they had at the succeeded in obtaining iron plates which, when backed with iron, able to resist any modern artillery as yet discovered.

By HALSTED, R.N., went into details as to the effects of the heavy get the iron plates on the Trusty, and while he admitted that her sers were rotten, and did not, therefore, sufficiently support the plates, errongly insisted that no shots had pierced the plates, or reached the res, therefore, came to the deliberate conclusion that British seawould fight their ships at soa with much thinner plates than those the Admiralty were adopting, and that there was no necessity whatfor easing them in the heavy iron armour which rendered such ships annuable and unsafe. Several gentlemen suggested, and exhibited, so fastening iron plates on the sides of ships by ingenious modifications forcews and bolts. Mr. Pole, a member of the Commission, stated thin plates of steel had been found to present more resistance than plates of the same dimensions; but when thick steel plates were used proved to be brittle and inefficient. He stated that the required quantin iron of equal excellence were found to be in-proportion to the quantification of equal excellence were found to be in-proportion to the quantin iron of equal excellence were found to be in-proportion to the quantin iron of equal excellence were found to be in-proportion to the quantin iron of equal excellence were found to be in-proportion to the quantin iron of equal excellence were found to be in-proportion to the quantin iron of equal excellence were found to be in-proportion to the quantin iron of equal excellence were found to be in-proportion to the quantin iron of equal excellence were found to be in-proportion to the quantin iron of equal excellence were found to be in-proportion to the quantin iron of equal excellence were found to be in-proportion to the quantin iron for equal excellence

improved model, added his emphatic opinion that the Warrior was ry fine ship.

It. Handel Cossham, F.G.S., delivered a very interesting lecture at Bristol Mining School on "the Hartley Colliery Accident, the Value Ining Schools, and the Arrangements necessary for the Safe and Ecocial Working of Mines." The lecturer commenced by referring to the terrible accident at the Hartley Colliery, and remarked that it behoved o learn all the lessons that such a sad disaster was fitted to teach, so as far as possible the curse might be turned into a blessing. There a wide-spread feeling that a very large number of the accidents that red in our collieries might be prevented by the adoption of more gentrales and regulations for the government of mines, and there could odoub but it was the duty of Government, Government Inspectors, ery proprietors, and the public generally, to see whether any and what her means of safety could be adopted with a view to prevent the terrible sers from which we had lately suffered. He was not without hope that terrible Hartley accident, the most singular and the most fearful in the also of mining, would result in the adoption of precautionary measures would tend to prevent the recurrence of such fearful and painful events; it was his conviction that nothing would so much tend to lessen the ber of accidents in mines as the establishment of mining schools in each ery district; because every one knew, who had had any experience in lag, that it was possible to erect the best machinery, and to lay out the ks on the most approved and best plan both above and below ground, also to adopt the most stringent and well-considered rules, and after his had been done the carrying out had to be entrusted to men, some from the most approved and best plan both above and below ground, also to adopt the most stringent and well-considered rules, and after his had been done the carrying out had to be entrusted to men, some from his pair to the first point, ration of an eminently plain, practical, and useful kind.

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and of all collieries.

to lecturer then noticed some of the special arrangements that were sary for safety and economy, and referred to them in the following in the lower safety and economy, and referred to them in the following in the lower safety arrangements.—2. Shaft arrangements.—3. Understangements. He preferred double cylinder high-pressure engines inding, worked with two-tubed Cornish boilers, and flat wire-ropes, the depth was more than 200 yards. For pumping-engines he thought low-pressure three-valve condensing beam-engines were the most eco-cal and safe. He would venture to suggest the following points related to the suggest of the safe was the safe that the safe has been always a stranged and braced with sail and safe. He would venture to suggest the following points rested and safe. He would venture to suggest the following points rested beams:—That every existing beam be strapped and braced with the first one ic-rods, so as to protect it in case of breakage, and that it decirable in the erection of all future pumping-engines to place can below the engine if possible, so that if it broke it should simply not the grave of mason work provided for its reception. Such an arment would effectually meet and provide against the recurrence of mathematical provides and provide against the recurrence of such Hartley catastrophe.

The arrangements necessary for shafts were then noticed. He thought may shaft should be walled with stone or brickwork, as lining shafts limber was an expensive, wasteful, and most unsafe plan, and ought be sanctioned. No shafts ought to be worked without guides, and set that could be used were wooden ones; the wire-rope guides may.

we sanctioned. No shafts ought to be worked without guides, and set that could be used were wooden ones; the wire-rope guides may, the better than nothing, but that was all that could be said in their. The subject of safety-cages had received a good deal of attention, a some cases he thought they may be useful, but he did not feel very tably impressed with their advantages, as all arrangements that were to provide against a contingency that occurred so very occasionally breaking of a rope would almost sure to be out of order when relative to the same provide against a contingency that occurred so very occasionally breaking of a rope would almost sure to be out of order when relative the same provides against a contingency that occurred so very occasionally a breaking of a rope would almost sure to be out of order when red recommend the adoption of steam-brakes (Ogden's) on es, as he believed their adoption would save many valu-

inding-engines, as he believed their adoption would save many values in a year, and much valuable property.

The arrangements necessary for safe and economical working underate were then noticed, and the first point that he took to be essential try underground was ventilation.

To have an abundant, constant, ar, and systematic supply of fresh air was absolutely necessary to safety of the systems of long wall allar and stall working, showing by plans how much easier it was to

ventilate the former than the latter system, and also how much more economically and safely the workings could be conducted. The subject of underground roads was important, and had much to do with safety and economy. The application of machinery underground was a large and important question. As a rule, he took it that an engine costs more than double to erect and keep in order under than above ground, and this must always be taken into consideration in calculating results. In working coal to the rise, self-acting inclines, worked by simple wheels with brake attached (as per model which Mr. Cosshan exhibited and explained) were the best and cheapest; and assuming an angle of 20 degrees, he thought that 100 yards would be found as far as such inclines could be carried with safety.

that 100 yards would be found as far as such inclines could be carried with safety.

In conclusion, Mr. Cossham expressed his great pleasure at the result of the appeal to the citizens of Bristol on behalf of the Hartley sufferers. He believed that the local fund would reach nearly 2000t,, and the national fund 50,000t,; it was a grand and noble testimony to the voluntary benevolence of our people. But he would suggest, as there will be a large surplus after amply providing for the widows and orphans at Hartley, that it be applied to some National Fund, to provide for the relatives of those who may in future be killed in our coal mines. For do what we may, accidents atill would occur, and when they did it would be some mitigation to our may in future be killed in our coal mines. For do what we may, accidents still would occur, and when they did it would be some mitigation to our sorrow to know that the relatives of those killed are provided for. He thought that the working collier might subscribe to this fund his pence, and the coal owner his pounds, and the public, who so largely benefited by their joint exertions, some of their surplus wealth; and if this should be one of the results of the Hartley catastrophe, then out of much evil

by their joint exertions, some of their surplus wealth; and if this should be one of the results of the Hartley catastrophe, then out of much evil good would arise.

Some very interesting information was brought forward at a recent meeting of the Manchester Geological Society, both in the papers read and in the subsequent discussion. Mr. AnDrew Knownzer rad a paper "On the Bank Top and Hagside Pits, and the Proving of Faults." From his experience in the Lancanshire coal field, he concludes that the faults in that district are dislocations, whether they are large or small ones; by this he means that the strata are broken up, and that the coal and other measures are often found the same on each side of the fault-vein. The dislocation appears to have been effected by some cause which has not altered the thickness of the strata or changed their nature. Mr. Knownzes recommends those engaged in mining operations to proceed thus in proving faults. He assumes that the workings of a colliery require extending in a certain direction is a given point a fault is met with. It is easily known whether it is a down or upthrow; if the former, the coal not unfrequently dips a little for a short length before you arrive at it; if the latter, it often reset to it. But supposing the fault be arrived at without any previous indication, the direction is generally known by the way in which the strize, or two sides of the fault-vein, commonly called the "slippy-partings," point. If a down fault is met with the direction is away from you; if up, you touch the vein first at the floor of the place you are driving. If the throw be down, and the fault be found in a level that has been driven to it, Mr. Knowness thinks the best way to prove it is to go down in the vein; in doing so it is necessary, in proceeding, to lay it bare on the furthest side, to be certain not to pass the coal, for if the two sides of the fault happen to wide out from each of the coal man, and the fault be found in a level that has been driven to it, Mr. Knowness reco

MANCHESTER GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. J. Dickinson (President) presided over the usual monthly meeting of this society, held on Tuesday, in the Museum, Peter-street. The attendance was much above the average.

tendance was much above the average.

Proposed Accident Fund.—Mr. E. W. Binney, F.R.S., called attention to the fund which was being got up in London for the relief of widows and orphans and other persons dependent upon men killed and disabled while following their occupation as coal miners. In London an association was being formed for the disposal of a fund to be raised from various sources; but he contended that a local fund, extending over Lancashire and Cheshire, being more homely in its character, would be much more beneficial. If the public, as well as those connected with mines, contributed to the fund, it could not be said that those who participated in its benefits were dependent upon charity.—The Prassiders said that energy 40,000, had aiready been subscribed in the case of the Hartley accident; but the miners in that neighbourhood had expressed their preference to a local fund over one of a more national character. There was ample scope for such an association in Lancashire and Cheshire, and they were doubtless the proper parties to bring the subject before the public.—Mr. Ribners and there was no doubt subscriptions might be obtained from the general public, but proprietors and colliers should also contribute.—Mr. Electrons add that in all previous cases of accidents there had scriptions might be obtained from the general public, but proprietors and colliers should also contribute.—Mr. F.Exreuze said that in all previous cases of socidents there had been plenty of funds provided in the neighbourhood, except in the recent terrible accident at Hartley, which was an exception to the general rule. The whole nation should not be called upon to subscribe to this fund, as there was generally a disposition on the part of colliery owners to lend powerful assistance.—The PRESIDENT pointed out that the advantage of a fund would be to provide for accidents of a minor character, and which, not coming before the public, left the friends of the sufferers wholly unprovided for.—Mr. BinNext thought the proposal in London was that a halfpenny should be paid upon every ton of coal that came out of the mine.—Mr. J. Arkinson: A halfpenny per ton on the sixty millions of tons of coal produced in this kingdom in the course of the year would realise something like 125,000?.—In the course of a discussion, it was stated that the question would be discussed in London before their next meeting, and, upon that understanding, the matter was allowed to stand over.

Determine Table 1.

that understanding, the matter was allowed to stand over.

PATENT SAFETY CAGE.—Mr. BINNEY read a paper, communicated by Mr. Landell, on "Aytoun's Patent Safety Cage;" but no discussion followed, the Chairman merely observing, in referring to a remark in the paper, that other inventions had not proved fallures, as Owen's cages in this county had hitherto worked well and given great satisfaction.—A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Landell for his contribution.

great satisfaction.—A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Landell for his contribution.

VENTILATION OF MINES.—The PRESIDENT then read a paper by Mr. J. J. Atkinson, Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines for the South Durham district, "On the Gases met with in Coal Mines, and the general Principles of Ventilation." The paper was of a most valuable character, and espocially useful to underlookers and young coiliery managers. It stated that a variety of gases were to be met with in coal and other minerals in coal mines, and they were capable of causing the death of men and animals who breathed them in their pure and undiluted state. Some of the gases given off in coal mines, when mixed with certain portions of air had violently explosive natures. There were seven kinds of safety lamps, in addition to Sir Humphry Davy's.—A cordial vote of thanks to the author of the paper was passed.—Mr. Goodwin said the main principle to be urged upon, to promote effective ventilation, was the removal of obstructions. It was a fact to be regretted that at all times the limit of air-courses was not adhered to. An opinion often expressed was that carburstich hydrogen or firs—damp was not injurious to health and life. But it was so, and hence there was an additional reason why they should strive to get rid of it. He

believed the gases could be removed as fast as they could be generated.—The PRESIDENT said there was no higher authority in the country on mining matters than Mr. Atkinson, the writer of the paper. They would generally find that the line of division where the fire-damp went was not, perhaps, drawn so finely as if it were done with a ruler; but there was a margin by which they could test the presence of fire-damp by the cap on the dame of the lamp.—Mr. Gooden said the purer the gas the higher it was in position.—Mr. Binnex said the gas, according to the law of diffusion, ought to be dispersed in all directions.—Mr. Gooden Charlton, general manager of the Dukinfield Pit, said that, with regard to detected in the safety-lamp when a small portion of carburetted hydrogen was there. If the first warning were noticed, and a sufficient ventilation attended to so as to remove the gas, explosions could be reduced to a very small missimum. The friction in mines was the greatest point to be attended to. In preportion as friction was reduced, ventilation was increased. In their deep colliery, at Dukinfield, they made it a point of having no open lights beyond the shaft levels; and from that circumstance, from the opening of the pit to the present moment, there had been no explosion of gas.—The usual thanks to the President brought the proceedings to a close.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

At the annual general meeting on February 21 (Sir R. I. Murchison, V.P.G.S., in the chair), the Secretary read the reports of the council, of the museum and library committee, and of the auditors. The society was shown to be in a satisfactory state, as to finances and the number of fellows. The reports were adopted and ordered to be printed.

The Chairman then announced the award of the Wollaston Gold Medal to Mr. Robert A.C., Godwin-Austen, F.R.S., F.G.S., for his long-continued and valuable researches in geology, particularly into the ancient geographical and bydrographical conditions of the Western European area in the palecacie, mesozole, and cenosole periods; also for his acute and judicious elaboration of the theory of the presence of carboniferons rocks at a moderate depth beneath the South-east of England.—Mr. Godwin-Austens having replied, the Chainman proceeded to announce the award of the balance of the proceeds of the Wollaston Donation-fund to Professor Gawaid Heer, of Zurich, in recognition of his valuable labours in the elucidation of the fossil plants and insects of the tertiary strate of Switzerland and Croatia, and especially of the fossil Flora of Bowey-Tracey, in Dévonshire.

The CHAIRMAN next, having read a letter from the President, regretting his unavoidable absence in Italy, expressed his sense of the great services rendered to the society since its foundation by Mr. Leonard Horner. He then proceeded to read an oblituary notice of the late Dr. Fitton.—Mr. W. W. Shyrii, secretary, read oblituary notices of the late Dr. Fitton.—Mr. W. W. Shyrii, secretary, read oblituary notices of the late Rev. J. S. Hensilow, Mr. J. MacAdam, Mr. Eaton Hodgkinson, Sir C. Fellows, Prof. Necker, and others.—Finally, Prof. Hukley, secretary, read an address, the principal objects of which were—to ure upon geologists and paisonologists the necessity of reconsidering the logical basis of several of their most generally accepted conceptions, such as the doctrine of Geological Cont

nary hypotheses of the progressive modification of living forms in time by positive evidence.

The ballot for the council and officers was taken, and the following were duly elected for the ensuing year:—President: Prof. A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.,—Vice-Presidents: Str. P. de M. G. Egerton, Bart., M.F., F.R.S.; Sir Charies Lyell, F.R.S.; John Carrick Moore, F.R.S.; Prof. John Morris.—Secretaries: Prof. T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.; Warington W. Smyth, F.R.S.—Forigin Secretary: W. J. Hamilton, F.R.S.—Treasurer: Joseph Prestwich, F.R.S.—Council: John J. Bigaby, M.D.; Sir Charies Bunbury, Bart., F.R.S.; Robert Chambers, F.R.S.; Sir P. de M. G. Egerton, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.; Earl of Emiskillen, D.C.L., F.R.S.; Hugh Falconer, M.D., F.R.S.; W. J. Hamilton, F.R.S.; John Lubbook, F.R.S.; Sir Charies Lyell, F.R.S.; John Carrick Moore, F.R.S.; Edward Meryon, M.D.; Prof. John Morris; Sir R. I. Murchison, F.R.S.; Robert W. Mylne, F.R.S.; Joseph Prestwich, F.R.S.; Prof. A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.; G. P. Scrope, M.P., F.R.S.; Warrington W. Smyth, F.R.S.; Aifred Taylor, F.L.S.; Rev. Thomas Wittshire, M.A.; S. P. Woodward.

At the meetings to be held of Warring and the meeting the m

At the meeting to be held on Wednesday, the following papers will be read:—On the Glacial Origin of certain Lakes in Switzerland, Wales, Scotland, and claewhere. By Professor A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S., President of the Geological Society,—On the Permian Beds of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Dumfries-shire. By Professor R. Harkness, F.R.S., F.G.S.

OUR MINERAL PRODUCTS, AND THE EXHIBITION OF 1862.

This class, which includes mining, quarrying, metallurgy, and mineral products, consists of 334 exhibitors. The Aberdare Coal Company will end specimens of their steam coal from their rich Four-feet and Nine-feet ams; coals will also be sent from Ballylehane, in Queen's County, Ireland; Messrs. Barber and Walker will contribute specimens of Notting-hamshire coal; Mr. Barrow, of the Staveley Works, Derbpshire coal;

seams; coals will also be sent from Ballylehane, in Queen's County, Ireland; Messrs. Barber and Walker will contribute specimens of Nottinghamshire coal; Mr. Barrow, of the Staveley Works, Derbpshire coal; Messrs. Brown and Jeffcock will illustrate the Yorkshire coal fields; Messrs. Brown and Rennie the district of the blackband; the famous Butterley Iron Company will show a section of a coal pit at Alfredon; "preserved coal" will be exhibited by the "Crown Preserved Coal Company," the Farnley Iron Company, Renar Leeds; Messrs. Snewick and Nicholson, the Farnley Iron Company, Rhymney Coal Company, Messrs. Shepherd and Evans, of Aberdare, the Yniscedwyn, and the Ystalyfera, and a number of other Welsh companies, with equally unpronounceable names, are also among the exhibitors of this useful mineral.

Iron, lead, copper, and their ores will be exhibited by Messrs. Woodhouse and Jeffcock, of Derby (iron); Mr. Williamson, of Denbigh (lead and zine); the Wicklow Copper Company, iron pyrites, rich in sulphur; a local committee at Tavistock have formed a fine collection of copper, tin, lead, iron, and other ores, found in Devon and Cornwall; from Cardiganshire will come lead ores; the Weardale Iron Company will show iron, steel, and other minerals; the ironmasters of Glasgow have formed a complete collection of the blackband and other ironstones from which pig-iron is made; the Sellerhill Company will exhibit the minerals from which the famous cold-blast iron is made; the Parkside Iron Company will exhibit the hematite iron ore, with section showing stratification and workings of the mine; Mr. M'Call, of Limerick, has promised to send magnetic iron, obtained near Limerick, similar in quality to that of the fine metal of Sweden; Mr. Wynn, M.P., will send spathic and other iron ores from Exmoor Forest; the Duke of Marlborough is an exhibitor of iron ore from the Fawler Mines, in Oxfordshire; the East Cornwall Arsenic Company, the Low Moor, and many of the leading ironmasters, will exhibit specimens of metal work in dif

the deep recesses of the Blue John Caves, of the Peak tleton, will be sent specimens of the beautiful fluor-spar.

The following is a description of the specimens of mineral produce forwarded to the Great Exhibition from South Australia:—

A very choice collection of mainchite and other copper ore, specimens, contributed by Mr. F. S. Dutton, Hon. Sec. of the Committee for the Great Exhibition in Adelaide. Samples of refined copper, contributed by the English and Australian Copper Company. Samples of copper ore from the Burra Burra Mines.

Samples of copper ore from the Great Northern Mining Company. [Company. Samples of copper ore from the Great Northern Mining Company. Samples of copper and lead ores from the United Mining Company. Samples of copper and lead ores from the Cumberland Mining Company. Samples of copper ores from the Wallaroo Mine—the Wombat and other shafts—the property of Capt. Hughes and Messrs. Elder, Stirling, and Co. Samples of ore from the Wirrawilka Copper Mines.

Samples of ore from the Wirrawilka Copper Mines.

Samples of opper ores from the Worthing Mining Company.

Copper from the Preamina Mine.

Collection of copper ore and refined copper from the Kapunda Mines.

Samples of copper ore and refined copper from the Kapunda Mines.

Samples of copper ore from Mount Rose Mine,

Samples of copper ore from Mount Rose Mine,

Samples of polished marble and slate, from Mr. J. Kellet.

Samples of polished marble and slate, from Mr. J. Kellet.

Samples of sameted ore by Rodda's patented process, from Mr. R. V. Rodda.

Superb piece of malachite from the Burra Burra Mines, exhibited by Mr. R. S. Crabb, Silver-lead ore from Mr. Singleton's mines, the Aclaire.

Some splendid blocks of ruby ores from the Yudanamutana Mines.

Specimens of Surra Burra Ores, from Dr. Maurau, Kooringa.

Large block of copper ore, supposed to weigh 5 or 5 tons, from the Cornwall Mine.

Two slabs of slate, 6 ft. square each, from the Mintaro Slate Quarries, from Mr. Thompson Priest, Mintaro.

Gold specimens of South Australia, the property of Mr. J. B. Neales.

ons of South Australia, the property of Mr. J. B. Neales.

We are happy to announce the arrival of our respected friend, Mr. F. S.

DUTTON, M.P. for East Adelaide, who has been appointed hon. secretary of the committee, and who is sure to pay such excellent attention to the in-terests of his colonial friends as to merit their warmest thanks on his return.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

FEB. 27.—The Coal Trade continues extremely dull, and prices, especially in the London market, are very low. A meeting of the Blyth Harbour and Dock Company was held on Saturday, in the company's offices, Newcastle (Mr. H. Hinde in the chair). The company continues tolerably prosperous, and a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared on the capital account. But the works require extension, and the formation of a dock is most urgently required. A further sum of 20,000£ is required for this purpose, the result of which would be a great increase in the trade of the port, and greatly increased profits to the shareholders of the company, as the harbour is most excellently situated, in the midst of the steam-coal district, and only some increased facilities for shipping are required to increase FEB. 27.—The Coal Trade continues extremely dull, and prices,

the harbour is most excellently situated, in the midst of the steam-coal district, and only some increased facilities for shipping are required to increase the trade of the port to an indefinite extent.

The half-yearly meeting of the Blyth and Tyne Railway Company was held at Newcastle, on Monday (Mr. Joseph Laycock, Chairman of the company, in the chair). The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the shareholders upon the increase of their receipts, and at a time, too, when other railways had not been able to maintain theirs. They were about to proceed with the formation of the branch line from Hotspur-place to Newcastle, and also with the branch to Walbottle Colliery. It might appear to people unacquainted with the traffic of the district that the line to Walbottle Colliery was through a district in which it might not be prudent to carry a line, but they had an arrangement with a very extensive colliery there that would secure to the company a renuncrative return, if that particular branch were made. With the continuation of their line from Hotspur-place to Tynemouth they did not think it right to proceed at present, as they saw very little prospect of the River Tyne Commissioners proceeding with the dock at the Low Lights. The construction of that line was contemplated with the view of accommodating the traffic to these docks when made. The non-construction of those docks was detrimental to the interests of this company, for they found that a large portion of the traffic arising from the produce of the northern coal field was being abstracted by Sunderland, because they had there better dock accommodation than they had in the Tyne. The great source of traffic, as they were aware, was from the coal of that district, and unless they had a natural and easy outlet for that coal their traffic could not go on. If those colliers round about Blyth Harbour could not be accommodated upon the Tyne for the shipmen of their coal, there was no doubt that those parties would soon have docks made to

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

FEB. 27.—There is a slight improvement in all branches of trade within the last few days. Cardiff, Swansea, and Llanelly are full of activity, and the quantity of coal shipped is greater than has ever been known. Newport also evinces signs of activity, although not so much as the sister ports. Large shipments are being made at the Briton Ferry New Docks, and matters are decidedly looking up in that locality. Several of the ironworks are working full time, which has not been the case for some time past. The Blaina Company have sufficient orders on hand to keep the works going for months.

The Blaina Company have sufficient orders on hand to keep the works going for months.

The Ebbw Vale Company's Works at Pontymoile are showing increased activity. Two truck loads of block tin have arrived at the works, and it is expected that two of the mills will commence working on Monday. This is cheering news to a neighbourhood which has so long suffered from the slackness of the iron and tin works. The recent decree which appeared in the Moniteur, by which several qualities of iron, &c., are admitted into France at a reduced duty, will it is confidently stated, have a most beneficial effect upon the iron inarket of this, country. It is quite evident that new fields for exporting our coal and iron must be found somewhere, or else it is feared that the spring and summer will pass away without any real improvement in either trade.

Several of the local railways have held their meetings during the week. The following dividends were declared for the half-year:—Taff Vale, 4½ per cent.; South Wales, 1½ per cent. The Taff Vale Company are applying to Parliament for powers to extend their line to the Dare Valley. This is opposed by the Vale of Neath Railway Company, who have already opened their line through the valieg at an enormous expense. The traffic receipts of the Lianelly Railway and Dock Company for the past week show an increase of 1391, as companed with the corresponding week last year, and the South Wales Railway Company shows an increase of 2661.

The Electric and International Telegraph Company have just extended their wires from Neyland to Milford Haven. This will be a great convenience for shippers and others, especially in stormy weather, when so many vessels run into Milford is restored weather. Another slight explosion of gas took place on Monday morning at the Bargoed Pit, the property of the Dowlals fron Company. Two men were severely injured, but they are progressing favourably under the medical treatment afforded them. The cause of the explosion is not known.

The Electric and International Te

THE EXPLOSION AT THE GETHIN COLLIERY.—Some few details were given in last week's Journal respecting this explosion, which has caused such a fearful destruction of human life. It appears that there were about 200 men and boys in the pit on the day of the explosion. The air was quite fresh in the morning, and there were no indications of gas in any part of the collery. The usual current seemed to pass through the workings, and the fireman had reported everything all right. Furnace ventilation is adopted in the pit, and it need not be remarked that this is considered by the great majority of scientific men to be the safest and most sure method of securing a sufficient and continuous supply of air. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the explosion took place, in what is known as the Four-foot vein. The majority of the men were at or returning from their dinners at the time, which is proved by several of the unfortunate fellows having been found with bread and other victuals in their mouths and hands. This leads to the supposition that they must have had a practice amongst them of meeting together in groups here and there to take their meals. If such were the case, it ought not to have been permitted, for the practice of the men in leaving their way to the bottom of the shaft. For about two hours it was feared that all had partished except those who had managed toget to the shaft. For the tothic at once that something had taken place, and their susplicions were soon confirmed by a number of the colliers making their way to the bottom of the shaft. For about two hours it was feared that all had partished except those who had managed toget to the shaft. For though a drift, and others through the Gethin No. 2 pit, the workings of which communicate with No. 1, where the explosion occurred. Late in the evening about 50 were missing, and on Thursday it was ascertained that 47 souls were hurried into eternity, without hardly a moment's warning. The air, as may be expected, was exceedingly foul in many parts of the workings on Thursda THE EXPLOSION AT THE GETHIN COLLIERY.-Some few details were

an examination of the cause of the catastrophe. Mr. Thomas Evans, the Government Inspector of the district, arrived by the first train on Thursday morning, and he immediately proceeded down the pit and commenced his examination of the workings. He has since been actively engaged with the viewers of the locality in making a complete and minute inspection of the colliery.

The inquest was formally opened on Friday last, before Mr. Overton, coroner for the district, at the Bush Inn. The following/gentlemen were sworn on the jury:—Thomas Stephens, chandler, foreman; Peter Williams, Edwin Gay, John Davies, John Nicholas, Wm. Harris, David Jones, Thomas Loveridge, David Richards, John Davies, William Lewis, James Owen, Thomas Wathins, R. Evans, Wm. Gould, and Benjamin Ballard. The coroner, in opening the proceedings, said that after viewing the bodies of the unfortunate men who had been killed, he proposed to adjourn the inquest until Tuesday, March 4. The reason he suggested an adjournment for so long a time was in order that a full and deliberate enquiry should take place into the cause of the catastrophe. It would also enable Mr. Evans, the Government Inspector, to make a thorough examination of the workings. The adjournment was then agreed to. The coroner and jury afterwards proceeded to view the bodies.

Emergetic efforts are being made to raise a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans. Mrs. Crawshay has been most attentive in visiting the bereaved families, and they are not left in want of anything. It is said that Mr. Crawshay will head the subscription list with the munificent sum of 1000l. Suggestions have been thrown out in several of the local journals, that as the Hartley Fund has reached about twice the amount required, part of it should be handed over for the relief of the suffers by this calashity. The suggestion is a very reasonable one, and it is hoped that the Hartley found be sumicient to meet all the wants of the beroaved at Hartley, but the subscription already amounted to about 50,000.; 1

untered on the field of battle, animated only by the hope of saving a comrade, a friend, erhaps merely a fellow-creature. These Welsh colliers truly deserve to be conse-mong the noblest of heroes,"

The correspondence which appeared in the Times shows that a more than usus earching enquiry is needed, as Mr. Crawshay affirms that no expense is spared in pro-uring the best professional talent for the management of his extensive works.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Feb. 27.—The Iron Trade is about as last described. There are rather more orders for the United States, and a greater disposition to do business, but the want of confidence in the stability of the merchants at a crisis like that which their country is encountering keeps transactions within a narrow compass. A gentleman from New Orleans has been here during this week, and intimates that as soon as access to and from the southern parts of the States can be obtained large quantities of iron hoops will be wanted for packing cotton. When this desirable result shall be achieved, no doubt a turn in commercial affairs will be experienced. A good French order for various kinds of iron has been taken by one of the leading houses in South Staffordshire. The Hardware Trades of Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and South Staffordshire generally are a shade better than they

a turn in commercial affairs will be experienced. A good French order for various kinds of iron has been taken by one of the leading houses in South Staffordshire. The Hardware Trades of Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and South Staffordshire generally are a shade better than they were. The Coal Trade is quiet, but more active than the iron trade. A fearful case of boiler bursting occurred in the Staffordshire potteries, at the Fenton Park Ironworks of Messrs. Lawton and Co., on Friday last. There are two blast furnaces and two steam-engines which create the blast, and are fed on steam from four boilers. On the Thuraday one of these boilers was being cleaned out, and the three others were in use. James Backley was in charge of the engines during Thuraday night, and on Friday evening George Berks, whose duty it was to take to the engines for the day, reached the works a little before six. He found Buckley oiling the valves of one of the engines, and all appeared to be right. The overlooker, Samuel Emberton, also went to the works a few minutes before six, and spoke to Buckley. Both, however, went away, Berks for a few minutes, intending to return and take to the boiler for the day. Directly after he left, however, a feurful explosion occurred. One of the boilers was driven about 50 yards, when it struck one of the blast furnaces, shattering it to ruins, while the boiler was doubled up and broken. Another was carried entire, with the exception of a slight rupture at the end, a distance of nearly 400 yards, and fell into a reservoir. A third was torn to pleces, the two principal parts going in opposite directions some 200 or 300 yards from the spot. The boiler out of use was lifted from its seat and removed to some distance. Of course the fragments of the brickwork were scattered about like hall, and a workman rising from bed in airmupt his foot on a hot brick which had fallen through the roof. The groans of the unfortunate engine-tender, Buckley, were heard from amongst a heap of bricks, but before he could be extrica

hopes are entertained of their recovery. The cause of the exposion at present reasons a mystery.

The extent of the liberality called forth by the terrible calamity at Hartley is remarkable. In a recent number of the Birmingham Daily Post the editor announces the receipt of subscriptions in Birmingham exceeding 500t. It is probable that the surplus will suffice to relieve the survivors of the unhappy sufferers at Merthyr.

Bellows cutting has been again practised within a few days at Dudley. The shop of a horse-nail maker, named Benjamin Darby, was entered in the night, and four pairs of bellows destroyed by cutting. Two men have been remanded on the charge of having done this crime, and the evidence against them appears stong.

An attempt to obtain water at Rugby by means of an artesian well has failed, so far as any practically useful result is concerned. Mr. Hawksley, the well-known experienced engineer in connection with waterworks, has superintended the boring, which was conducted by the local board, with a view to provide a supply of water for the town.

At the Birmingham Banking Company meeting, a very gratifying announcement was made—that the leading partner of one of the principal
manufacturing firms of the town having made good a loss which the bank
sustained by him not very long after its establishment, and the obligation
to recognise which had long been legally cancelled, the directors were enabled, with a small balance from other sources, to make a division of 7s. 6d. her share on the original 10,000 shares of the company, to the present where of which shares this fund solely belongs.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE FER. 27.—The position and prospects of the Iron Trade are exceedingly unsatisfactory, and great dulness prevails amongst all its branches, except those relating to the railway and shipbuilding departments. There is only a limited supply of orders on hand, which prevents many firms from making full time, and renders the condition of the operatives one of unusual depression. The traffic on the railways is decreasing to such an extent that it is sure to affect the position of the next half-yearly dividends. The Coal Trade is very dull, and at some of the collieries the men are only working three days per week. The demand for coal is excessively dull, and a reduction is being made in the wages of the men. This dulness is universal throughout the whole of the coal-producing district, and we see no reason for hoping for any improvement so long as the commerce of the country is paralysed by the unwise policy of the Federal States. Several of the ironmasters and coalowners are preparing specimens of ironstone and coal for the fortheoming Exhibition. We believe that the country of Derby will be fairly represented in minerals. The quality of the

Several of the ironmasters and coalowners are preparing specimens of ironstone and coal for the forthcoming Exhibition. We believe that the county of Derby will be fairly represented in minerals. The quality of the iron made from Derbyshire clayband stone cannot be excelled. The county will supply the want that is now experienced in South Staffordshire of an abundant supply of good ironstone. The demand of good Derbyshire iron is rapidly increasing. The superior quality of the iron is evident, from the severe tests to which armour-plates have been subjected, made from Derbyshire iron. Messrs. Beale and Co., Parkgate Ironworks, Rotherham, and Messrs. John Brown and Co., Atlas Steel and Spring Works, Sheffeld, are largely engaged in this manufacture from Derbyshire iron. The Clay Cross Company, Messrs. Whitehouse and Sons, and the Sheepbridge Iron. Company, have each a furnace making cold-blast iron, which is used for armour-plates, and other purposes requiring great tenacity. Mr. Barrow, of the Staveley Works, will show coals and ironstones from which the castings in the Exhibition building have been made. The Butterley Company will show materials from which they make iron, which is roiled into heavy masses for girders, &c. They have just roiled an immense plate, 34 ft. long, 7 ft. wide in the middle, and 2½ in. thick, for one side of a pumping-engine beam. New works are going to be erected at Whittington, near Chesterfeld, for the manufacture of steel. We have no doubt but in a few years the whole of the Derbyshire pig-iron will be manufactured in the county. The importance of good iron is becoming more evident than low prices. We, therefore, hope that the Derbyshire ironmasters will make such a show at the Exhibition as will draw the attention of both English and continental consumers to the merits of the article, and thus enhance considerably the value of the mineral products of Derbyshire, which have slumbered already too long.

The depression which has induced a number of the iron and coal tracks, as well a

price of labour 10 per cent. We are not aware whether this movement is contemplated by all the fronmasters, but it is pretty certain that if it be adopted in one district the reduction will become general. In Yorkshire and Lancashire several firms have followed this course. We learn also that Mr. Barrow, of Staveley, has formally given notice of his intention to reduce all the workmen in his employ 10 per cent., a portion of which notices expired during last and this present week. We learn that the moulders, fitters, and engine-drivers in his employ have refused to accept the reduction, and have been out on strike since Monday. A deputation from this department of his workmen, armed with a numerously-signed requisition from themselves, waited upon Mr. Barrow, and offered to resume work at a reduction of 5 per cent., but that gentleman declined to accede to their request. The notices to the men employed in the collieries and ironstone mines does not expire until Saturday, March 1, and, so far as we have been able to learn, no organised expression of their views has been made, and, therefore, we are in ignorance of what course they will adopt with regard to the dispute. The matter is one of the highest importance, not only to the men themselves, but to the whole of the trading classes of this district, and every step which may be taken in reference to it requires more than ordinary judgment and precaution. Ill-advised conduct might lead to the infliction of much misery and loss, but if the workmen adopt a right course they may lessen the evil of many of the difficulties. The past history of disputes between masters and workmen has abundantly shown that the suspension of labour, in order to enforce a capitalist to gree to certain terms, has been a suicidal course. We would strongly urge upon the workmen the necessity of avoiding a strike, and all its consequent evils, and we do strongly recommend the adoption of a conciliatory course as the safest method of redress irongly recommend the adoption of a conciliatory

all further operations at the mine until the whole of the arrears of the shares of the censuiters are infrienced in a will be commenced and should they not pay forthwith proceedings will be commenced. The Mill Dam Company are flooded out by their neighbour Company, between whom a lawsuit is now pending. The latter the flow of water in the swallow which has produced this effect.

Company, between whom a lawsuit is now pending. The latter company have the flow of water in the swallow which has produced this effect.

The object of the suit, London and North-Western Railway Comp. Ackroyd, heard in Vice-Chancellor Wood's Court, on Wednesday. The control of the Morley is between Leeds and Huddersfield, so as to affect the adjacent and subjacent spen which the plaintiffs claimed to be entitled. In 1858 Lord Dartmouth granted the coal and minerals lying under the land conveyed to the railway company defendants, Messrs. Ackroyd, who had served the plaintiffs with notice of their tion to commence working under and adjoining to the tunnel, unless the company liling to give compensation. The plaintiffs replied by a notice requiring the destot leave sufficient support for the tunnel and shafts, and holding them respons any damage or risk occasioned to the public safety. They had subsequently is, bill to establish their right to subjacent and adjacent support without being by compensate the defendants, and to restrain any working so as to interfer via support. The Vice-Chancellor was of opinion that the defendants were estimal compensated, and, therefore, that the case of the plaintiffs had failed.

THE DURATION OF THE NORTHERN COAL FIELD

It will be remembered that at the annual meeting of the North and Institute of Mining Engineers, at Birmingham, Mr. Hall, of land Institute of Mining Engineers, at Birmingham, Mr. Hall, of Macastle, read a very interesting paper "On the Rivers, Ports, and Hall of the Great Northern Coal Field." We gave a copious summary of paper at the time, and expressed our appreciation of its value. In the terval that elapsed between the reading of the paper and its passingth, the press, Mr. Hall, with the consent of the council of the Institute, at two or three valuable additions, and, amongst other things, he can his estimate of the duration of the Northern coal field by the subwhich, since he first wrote on the subject, have been collected rup, the extraction of coal. The paper has only just been issued, and w scarcely had time to examine it thoroughly; but the portion relating duration of the coal in Northumberland and Durham, upon which we in on opening the brochure, is very interesting and very valuable.

The writer states that the total area of the coal measures in the Northumberland of the coal measures in the Northumberland or the coal measures in the Northumb

field is 800 square miles, which he estimates would originally es 8,200,000,000 tons of coals. Of this quantity 2,600,000,000 tons of abouts, was in the county of Northumberland, and about 5,600,000,000

in the county of Durham.

in the county of Durham.

"From this deduct the quantity estimated by the writer to have been examinated by the sent yearly production, 22,500,000 tons, and the result is 223 as the number of much fine estimating the duration of the Northega coal field, observed that if the professaleable coal reached 10,000,000 tons yearly, the coal beds would last for 331 year writer of this paper, in 1854, showed that the annual yield was 14,000,000 tons estimated the duration at 365 years, but predicted that, in a very short time, 38 tons would be raised per year, in which case the field would be exhausted in At the present date even this quantity has been exceeded by 2,500,000 tons present date even this quantity has been exceeded by 2,500,000 tons present date oven the quantity has been exceeded by 2,500,000 tons present date even this quantity has been exceeded by 2,500,000 tons present date, reduced to 223 years." ed to 223 years

The 22,500,000 tons raised in this district are, in the writer's est

distributed in the following proportions:-

Annual extraction from the Northern coal field..... "Now, as has been already noticed, the oversea exportation from the Grait coal field is rapidly increasing, so that in a short period we may expect to at 2,000,000 tons per annum in excess of the present quantity. The blowing-in dormant furnaces in this district would, most probably, create a demand for 2,000,000 tons; and it is not improbable that the local manufacturers may creasing their consumption, and that 2,000,000 tons per annum extra may she down to their account. This would raise the extraction to 28,500,000 tons; per thus lessen the duration of the coal field to 17? years. This may be though persons to be an exaggerated estimate of the future progress of coal production, look back only six or seven years, we see proclestly the same sugmentation at and with all the appliances and transit facilities that have been brought into the last thirty years, who shall resulter to place a limit upon our power ofge long as coal remains to be won, and its use is as indispensable as it is at the pre-

In connection with this subject Mr. Hall mentions a circumsta so far as we are aware, has never been noticed before—the practi evails rather extensively in the trade of giving overweigh

"The Newcastle chaldron is 53 cwts., but many collieries give 55 cwts. miss he chaldron, which surplus does not enter into the returns of the total products large quantity this overweight becomes a considerable item, and render here to coal—past and future—greater than it would otherwise appear to be. Bit he practice continue, it may happen that the total duration of the coal field sayle eight or ten years less than we have previously allowed, making e Northern coal seams complete in 167 years."

This last is rather an important question, and will, no doubt, for subject of investigation by Mr. Hunt in his next volume of Mineral statics. It is quite certain that under such a system a great deal of exported of which no account is taken, and it is of much important ascertain to what extent the practice prevails, and whether the Natical Conference of the Natical Conference of

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

M. Petitgand, a French mining engineer, has just published some able details with respect to mineral and metallurgical industry in § M. Petitgand considers that the south of Spain may be divided into M. Petitgand considers that the south of Spain may be divided margreat mineralogical districts, in all of which the working and treates lead predominates—especially on the shores of the Mediterranea, is Adra to Almeria. The first district is that comprised between the Morena and the Valley of the Guadalquivir, and it is distinguished the other localities by its extreme richness in copper bearings. All group is met with in the north of the province of Cordova, in the unsupers of the Sierra Morena, near the sources of the Rio Jandala, at the affluents of the great river of Andalusia. Ancient scoria, which the were worked in remote antiquity, or while the Moors were masters in But it is in the province of Huelva that copper mines have their greatevel of the strength of the country, and development, and there they cover almost the whole country, and even to beyond the frontiers of Portugal. It is not a group, but it region of mines. Notwithstanding, however, the lavish profusion of these parts of the more remained unworked up to 1850, with the compression of the strength of the country are manined unworked up to 1850, with the compression of the strength of the country are manined unworked up to 1850, with the compression of the strength of the country are manined unworked up to 1850, with the compression of the country are manined unworked up to 1850, with the compression of the strength of the country are remained unworked up to 1850, with the country are constituted as a strength of the country and constitute of the constitute of the country and constitute of the constin region of mines. Notwithstanding, however, the lavish profusion of ture, all the bearings remained unworked up to 1850, with the composite of the mines of Rio Tinto, which have been worked by the Sasting Sa tated. Already the minerals, which are highly charged with sulprishipped in large quantities to Wales, from 120,000 to 150,000 mm exported annually to Swansea. A portion of the minerals raised and with on the spot, and notwithstanding the high price of combustic consequence of difficulties of transport, smelting has been carried a success, 25 to 30 per cent. of metal being obtained. If the idea combustion of the company of the price of the pri success, 25 to 30 per cent. of metal being obtained. If the idea comlong since of introducing the smelting of copper ores into Frace at
basin of the Mediterranean is actually realised, and strong hopes anentertained on the subject, the mines of Huelva would readily form has
of the supplies required by such an enterprise. To the east of Ame
the lead mines of Linares and Caroline are being worked with rigon,
though when in the hands of the Spanish Government only a feels
of production obtained; the deliveries, which were insignificant to
since, now exceed 20,000 tons annually. Espiel and Belmes, in the
of the Sierra Morena, hold in reserve coals which the basin of Yiliar
del Rio delivers to the forges of Pedroso, to the north of Serilla,
are situated in the neighbourhood of abundant ferruginous for
The Cordova and Seville Railway derives from this district the
required for its locomotive service, and distributes the combustible
the districts which it traverses. But this is not all. Certain tenprojected in connection with the same railway will enable argund required for its locomotive service, and distributed the districts which it traverses. But this is not all. Certain projected in connection with the same railway will enable arguing lead mines in Estramadura to obtain one day the combustible they require in order to place their products on this vast centre of prise. The basin of the Guadalquivir comprises abundant microscorces, which will assure it a leading position, unless, indeed, agricultus, and the soil and the industry, stimulated by the admirable fertility of the soil and the of the population, does not predominate. But its copper mines will a sure its copper mines will be a soil and the complete the propulation, does not predominate. ises abundant mises unless, indeed, agriculture of the soil and the

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re the district an important place in connection with metallurgical and days.

ing enterprise.

The Don Coal Mining Company (Société Houillère de Don), in the Bon Coal Mining Company (Société Houillère de Don), in the ks which it has undertaken at Wiers, has just struck a third bed—in thio to two others previously reported—from 20 in. to 26 in. thick, it in the bed of the light of

only about 2 ft. 6 in. from the last. These three beds, lying closely enter, will, it is believed, lead to an important extraction of coal in a time, and at comparatively small expense.

Three disastrous explosions of fire-damp in Belgium—one in the pit de Belle-Vue d'Amerceur, in the Jumet district; the second, in pit 7 of the collieries of Esconfliaux, at Wasmes; and the third, in pit 7 of the collieries of Crachet-Piquery, at Frameries—have had the tof directing much attention to the ventilation of mines; and some rrations instituted by M. Delsaut, a Belgian mining engineer, have red that deleterious gas is evolved in a greater degree in proportion as pressure of the atmosphere falls, and that it diminishes when this presred that deleterious gas is observed in that it diminishes when this pres-pressure of the atmosphere falls, and that it diminishes when this pres-becomes stronger. A reduction of the atmospheric pressure is observed cially at the commencement of spring; and the annexed official statis-extending over the 30 years comprised between 1830 and 1850, show the months attended with the greatest loss of life are March, April, May, while the least disastrous months are September and October, an inverse effect is produced:-

Mariba	Accidents.	Wounded.	Killed.	Total	victims
Months.		34	15		49
February		39			52
March		108	164		272
April		86			
May		84			
June		56			
July		86			
August		80			
September		48			
October	6	22		*****	
November		78			
December	18	67		*****	
		700	836		1624
Total	216	788	900		1028

s of every 100 accidents and persons injured, the various seasons con-

Seasons.		Wounded.		Total victims.
Spring	36.57	35.28	53.11	44'46
Summer	27.32	28.17	29.42	28.82
Autumn	17.13	18.78	7'43	12.70
Winter	18.98	17.77	10.14	19.19
Motel	100:00	100:00	100:00	100:00

Total100-00 100-00 100-00 100-00 conclusion to be drawn from these figures is, that the pressure of the osphere should be supported when it has a tendency to fall by the inction of compressed air. As to the question whether miners could out the surcharged atmosphere of a mine ventilated by compressed air, pears to have been solved by the test of experience. By the employ-t of compressed air in mines, miners, it is contended, would breathe freely, and would absorb, in the same time, a greater quantity of oxy—one result which would, probably, be observed, being a diminution enumber of anemic and asthmatic complaints. Again, in consequence greater quantity of air being introduced into the same space, the comion of lamps would be more perfect, and the light more lively, while greater quantity of air being introduced into the same space, the comion of lamps would be more perfect, and the light more lively, while would be less of the nauseous smoke which now incommodes miners, appears that last year thirteen new concessions of mines of combusminerals, extending over 7744 acres, were granted in France; five essions of mines of ironstone, extending over 1624 acres; one of bituous schist, extending over 1620 acres; nine of copper, lead, silver, and metals, extending over 9568 acres; and one of iron pyrites, extending 345 acres,—making a total of 29 concessions, extending over a total riceis of 20,094 acres. Besides these, 96 applications for concessions sined to be disposed of on Dec. 31 last, of which about 30 referred to not mineral combustible.

ms Gold Discoveries in Nova Scotia has for some time past been gradulicreasing, and it is gratifying to learn that means are now being taken which we may hope that the date of their complete and systematic lopment is not distant. Although so long since as 1855 Dr. Dawson geted the probability of the quartz veins on the Atlantic shore provise to be auriferous, the first actual discovery of the precious metal was e in 1860, near the head-waters of the Tangier; and even here the unt of gold obtained was so small, and the distance of roads and navion was so considerable, that the excitement caused by the discovery subsided. In March, 1861, however, the existence of gold amongst pebbles in a brook about a mile eastward of the mouth of the Tanriver, was accidentally discovered, and the results obtained with the st implements were so encouraging, that general attention was at once ed to the subject, and the explorations since made have been attended the best results. Mr. Campbell, an amateur geologist of the province, rimented upon the sands accumulated on the sea shore, and with such ses, that a rush from the upland workings was caused, and the daily I was shortly raised to 100 ozs. Further explorations led to the discises at Dartmouth, Lawrencetown, and Sheet Harbour, and these were lly followed by others at Wine Harbour, Isac's Harbour, and Sherke. The prospects of certain properties at this latter place has been wourably reported upon by Mr. JOHN ABITHUR PHILLIPS (of Messrs. lips and Darlington), who has carefully inspected it, that the London Nova Scotian Gold Mining and Quartz Crushing Company decided upon working it in the most efficient manner. With this view is, Phillips and Darlington were requested to prepare the working ings (which we have taken the opportunity of inspecting during the week), for the necessary crushing and amalgamating machinery, and in this month the whole of the castings, &c., will be sent out to Sherke, and erected upon the company's property without delay. The arement of the whole appa

repovements in Smelting.—In the Journal of Marcu 30, 1001, in-tibed an improved process of introducing the fuel into blast-furnaces, sted by Mr. John Broad, of Handsworth, whereby great economy is ted. In January one of the improved apparatus was creeted at the End Works, in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, and is doing its admirable. From the results obtained at the Park End Works, it is admirably. From the results obtained at the Park End Works, it is ated that by its general use many thousands of tons of the small fuel wasted would be utilised, and made nearly as valuable in the blastee as the large coke and raw coal. If the success attained elsewhere is that at Park End Works, the value of the invention cannot fail to preciated by every pig-iron maker in the kingdom.

LEABLE CAST-IRON.—Malleable cast-iron is cast-iron which has abjected to a roasting and oxidising process without being fused, by it becomes soft and tough. The improvement in the treatment of on to render it malleable was made by Samuel Lucas, of Sheffield, tained a patent in 1804, and his process is the one which is in general use at the day. The article of cast-iron to be malleableised are placed in a suitable furnace, layer of and between them to prevent them from altering; they are then covered polaverised oxide of iron, and subjected constantly to a high but not fusing heat for ix days and lights; then allowed to cool very slowly. The theory of the process the excess of carbon in the cast-iron, which renders it so hard and brittle, unites the excess of carbon in the cast-iron, which renders it so hard and or ittle, unites the oxygen of the process of carbon in the cast-iron, which renders it so hard and or ittle, unites the strength of the pulverised iron ore in the furnace, and passes off as carbonic acid ving the lorin soft and malleable, without changing its form. This was one of the almost of art in every civilised country. It is now extensively practised as and tough by thus treating them that they may be clinched almost as easily as a brite of the oxide of manganese and charcoal in powder in a furnace, we have a substantial the mixture of the oxide of manganese and charcoal in alternate layers in a furnith the mixture of manganese and charcoal between them; then they were kept heat for two or three days, and subsequently left to cool in the furnace for three LIEABLE CAST-IRON.—Malleable cast-iron is cast-iron which has

out being melted or having their form altered, are thus rendered malicable. Wrought iron, except when mixed with carbonaccous matter, is incapable of being melted an cast, but by mixing it with three times its weight of pig-iron it will fuse under a stron heat, and may be cast and annealed. Castings possessing the same properties as those of malicable iron may thus be obtained, but unless made of cheap scrap iron they would cost more than castings entirely of pig-iron malicableised.—The Engineer.

THE COAL MINES OF THE UNITED STATES.

There are in North America five principal coal areas, compared with which the richest deposits of other countries are comparatively insignificant. These are the great central coal fields of the Alleghanies; the coal fields of Illinois, and the basin of the Ohio; that of the basin of the Missouri, and those of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, and the Monte Diablo district of California, an area of 50 miles square. Besides, there are many smaller coal areas, which, in other countries, might well take rank as a vast national importance, and which even in North America will one day contribute greatly to the riches of the various States.

The Alleghany or Appalachian coal field measures 750 miles in length, with a mean breadth of 85 miles, and traverses eight of the principal States of the American Union. Its whole area is estimated at not less than 65,000

square miles, or upwards of 400,000 square acres.

The coal is bituminous and used for gas. In Kentucky both bituminous and Cannel coal are worked in seams 3 or 4 feet deep, the Cannel being sometimes associated with the bituminous coal as a portion of the seam, and there are in addition valuable bands of iron ore. In Western Virginia there are several coal fields of variable thickness, one 3½ feet, two others of 5 feet, and others 3 or 4 feet. On the whole, there seems to be and there are in addition valuable bands of iron ore. In Western Virginia there are several coal fields of variable thickness, one 9½ feet, two others of 5 feet, and others 3 or 4 feet. On the whole, there seems to be at least 40 feet of coal distributed in 13 seams. In the Ohio district the whole coal field affords on an average at least 6 feet of coal. The Maryland district is less extensive, but is remarkable as containing the best and most useful coal, which is worked now to some extent at Frostbury. There appears to be about 30 ft. of good coal in four seams, besides many others of less importance. The quality is intermediate between bituminous and anthracite, and considered well adapted for iron making. Lastly, in Pennsylvania there are generally from two to five workable beds, yielding on an average 10 feet of workable coal, and amongst them is one bed traceable for no less than 450 miles, consisting of bituminous coal, its thickness being from 12 to 14 ft. on the south-eastern border, but gradually diminishing to 5 or 6 ft. Besides the bituminous coal, there are in Pennsylvania the largest authracite deposits in the States, occupying as much as 250,000 acres, and divided into three principal districts.

The Illinois coal field, in the plane of the Mississippi, is only second in importance to the vast area already described. There are four principal divisions traceable, of which the first, or Indian, contains several seams of bituminous coal, distributed over an area of nearly 8000 square miles. It is of excellent quality for many purposes, one kind burning with much light and very freely, approaching Cannel coal in some of its properties; other kinds consist of caking or splint coal. In addition to the Indian coal field, there appears to be as much as 48,000 square miles of coal area in other divisions of the Illinois district, although these are less known and not at present much worked: 30,000 are in the State of Illinois, which supplies coal of excellent quality, and with great facility. The coal is

plies coal of excellent quality, and with great facility. The coal is gene

The third coal area of the United States is that of the Missouri, which

The third coal area of the United States is that of the Missouri, which is little known at present, although certainly of great importance.

British America contains coal in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The former presents three coal fields, occupying in all no less than 5000 square miles; but the latter is far larger, and exhibits several very distinct localities where the coal abounds. The New Brunswick coal measures include not only shales and sandstones, as is usual with such deposits, but bands of lignite impregnated with various copper ore, and coated by green carbonate of copper. The coal is generally in thin seams lying horizontally; it is chiefly, or entirely, bituminous.

In Nova Scotia there are three coal regions, of which the Northern present a total thickness of no less than 14,570 feet of measures, having 70 seams, whose aggregate magnitude is 44 feet, the thickness beds being less than 4 ft. The Picton, or central district, has a thickness of 7590 feet of strata, but the coal is far more abundant, one seam measuring nearly 30 ft.;

than 4 R. The Picton, or central district, has a thickness of 7530 feet of strata, but the coal is far more abundant, one seam measuring nearly 30 ft.; and part of the coal being of excellent quality, and adapted for steam purposes. The southern area is of less importance. Besides the Nova Scotia coal fields, there are three others at Cape Breton, yielding different kinds of coal, of which one, the Sydney coal, is admirably adapted for domestic purposes. There are here 14 seams above 3 feet thick, one being 11 feet, and one being 2 feet. and one being 9 feet.

STEAM-ENGINES, AIR-ENGINES, AND PUMPS.—An invention was pro-visionally specified, but happily not proceeded with by Mr. A. W. Hurnett, of the Irish bar, barrister-at-law, according to which it was proposed that the inner surface of the cylinder and the outer surface of the piston and piston-rods should all or either be so formed by any mode of rifling as to cause to be imparted to the piston a spiral movement when in motion.

when in motion.

INJECTION APPARATUS AND EYE DOUCHE.—Mr. Nye, the instrument manufacturer, of Mount-street, Lamboth, has patented an improved injection apparatus and eye douche. The specification, filed by Mr. Henry, patent agent, Ficet-street, describes two arrangements. In one a compressible vulcanised India-rubber vessel, fitted with air-valves, is fixed at the top of a full reservoir, with which it communicates, so that by alternately compressing and releasing the vessel the liquid is forced from the reservoir in a continuous stream. In the second arrangement an air-chamber is used, in which a valve is so fitted in the eduction way that it may be removed, and the vessel cleansed when required. In eye donche apparatus the cup, instead of being on a fiexible tube, is attached to a rigid pipe, secured to the reservoir in proper position for use, thereby relieving the putient from the trouble of holding the pipe to the eye by hand.

PRESERVING TIMBER.—Mr. Thos. Cobley, Meerholz, proposes to preserve wood and render it infiammable, by impregnating it with a solution of the salts of barytes, strontia, potash, lime, magnesia, or their salts, or the salts of any base capable of forming with hydrofluosilicie or silicie acid. After the impregnation, which may be effected by any known means, the wood is further acted upon by treatment with similar acids.

PRESERVING WOOD AND IRON—An invention of some improvements.

be effected by any known means, the wood is further acted upon by treatment with similar acids.

PRESERVING WOOD AND IRON.—An invention of some importance to miners as well as rallway proprietors has recently been patented by Mr. John Cullen, of the North London Railway, Bow, and presents a cheap and economic means of preserving wood from decay. The inventor proposes to use a composition consisting of coal-tar, lime, and charcoal. The charcoal is reduced to a fine powder, and such is the case also in regard to the quick-lime. These materials are to be well mixed together and subjected to heat. In order to preserve wood, the composition is heated, and the wood is immersed threnin. The impregnation of the wood with the composition may be materially aided by means of exhaustion and pressure, as has heretofore been practised when imgregnating wood with other fluids. Wood thus prepared, in addition to being preserved from decay, will be found to resist the rawages of the white ant. When coating iron to preserve it from rust, the composition is heated for a time to a somewhat higher temperature than is found necessary for wood. In practice, Mr. Cullen finds it most advantageous thus to conduct the process: he takes coal-tar and adds to it one-third of its weight of quicklime, previously ground to a fine powder; when these materials have been thoroughly mixed by stirring, a quantity of finely-powdered charcoal, equal in weight to the quick-lime employed, is also added, and the stirring is continued until the mixing is complete. In order to preserve timber, the composition above described is applied to the wood by any of the processes ordinarily employed in preserving wood when other liquid compositions are employed for the purpose. He prafers, however, that process in which the pores of the wood are first exhausted of moisture and sap, and the liquid afterwards forced into the porea for the wood when other liquid compositions are an possible of the more volatile constituents of the coal-tar. When the composition is rature, but avoids keeping it for any length of time at this heat, so as to evaporate as little as possible of the more volatile constituents of the coal-tar. When the composition is to be applied to iron, it is first boiled for three or four hours, on purpose to evaporate the more volatilisable constituents, so that it may afterwards set the harder, and the iron is coated with the boiling composition, by preference when practicable, by immersing the ironwork in the composition, or otherwise by applying the composition with a brush.

COKING SLACK .- An invention, which consists in making coke form COKING SLACK.—An invention, which consists in making coke form either coal or slack of any description, by preference selecting the non-bituminous kinds as they are termed, such, for instance, as the Staffordshire thick coal, the "new mine," and other similar qualities, has been provisionally specified by Mr. P. A. Millward, of Wednesbury. He takes the coal or slack to be converted and, if necessary, reduces it of nep cowder, which powder is then charged into retorts, the retorts being then closed and made as nearly as possible sir-tight. In this state they are removed to ovens of any suitable size and construction, or they may be placed in the trunnel-heads or flues of any furnace, by either of which means they are to be rosated for a length of time varying with the quantity and quality of the charge. By this process the waste heat and gases from blast and other furnaces is rendered available for the manufacture of coke.

ADULTERATION OF PARAFFIN OIL, &c.—At the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, Mr. A. Bryson read a paper on "The recent frequent Accidents from the use of Hydro-carbon Liquida." He stated that the accidents which occurred from the explosion of paraffin and similar oils used for illuminating purposes were nearly all caused through the inflammability of the original oils being increased by large additions of such combustible liquids as naptha, petroleum, &c. This mixture not only enhanced the inflammable qualities of the oil, but produced the exhalation from the liquid of a very explosive vapour, which immediately set fire to the oil on a light being applied. Mr. Bryson condemned the practice adopted by some unsercupulous tradesmen of thus mixing paraffin oil with naptha and petroleum, and selling it as pure and unadulterated. He illustrated his paper with experiments with parafin oil of different quality, showing the explosive properties of the mixed oil, and the comparatively incombustible qualities of oil purely prepared. ADULTERATION OF PARAFFIN OIL, &c.—At the Royal Scottish Society

MINE ACCIDENTS.—At South Caradon Mine, Jane Husband, aged 17, dresser, got her dress caught in the coupling of the jigging-machine, and was crushed to death.—At Great Wheal Fortune, Samuel Eodda, 19, fell from the ladder-way, and was killed on the spot.

MINING IN AUSTRALASIA-THE GOOD HOPE MINE,

MINING IN AUSTRALASIA—THE GOOD HOPE MINE.

To the edition of the mining Journal.

Sin,—What a land of mineral wealth is Australia! I observe from the report in the Mining Journal of Saturday last that the lode in this property has been cut solid and well defined at the depth of 30 fathoms, there yielding 5 tons of 10 per cent. ore per cubic fathom, but that the width of the lode has not been ascertained, as it had not been cut through; this, indeed, promises well. The lode above and just below the surface was of great size; and there, and for a very few fathoms down, yielded an abundance of ore of very large percentage, when the ground was found very much disordered; the lode twisted in all directions, even lying horizontally, and it was ultimately nearly lost sight of altogether. To have cut it, therefore, after a year's hard work, at a depth of 30 fathoms, compact and well defined, and producing ore, must be regarded as a fortunate and promising result. Captain Dalley examined and reported on this property in 1853; and in this case, as in various others that have occurred, his views would appear to be pretty nearly right. His report is as follows:—

"This property consists of about 400 acres, and is situate near the town of Yass, on the river of that name, in New South Wales. It is bounded on one side by the river, and on the other by a creek, which at the time I was there contained water amply sufficient for dressing or Upon the surface of this property there exists a strong large lode, varying from 3 to 12 ft. wide, and in some places rising 25 feet above the level of the ground. Acress this lode, which (with one exception of 120 feet between points opened on) exists above the surface for upwards of 480 yards, I caused to be cut four or five trenches, from which I excavated at not row of good ore. The ore is red oxide, mixed with native copper, and green and blue carbonate, with ore admixture of any other inferior qualities of ore: and this, as you will be aware, will yield a very high percentage of copper.

GOLD EN ROUTE FROM AUSTRALIA.—There are now eleven ships due in GOLD EN ROUTE FROM AUSTRALIA.—There are now eleven ships due in England from Australia, with gold on board to the amount of about a million and a quarter sterling. The following are the names of the vessels, and the amount of specie on board:—The Indemnity, for London, out 108 days, 42,581 czs., value 70,384; the clipper ship Lightning, out 99 days, for Liverpool, 24,040,czs., value 40,1460.; the Clutha, for London, out 104 days, 22,662 czs., value 90,1690.; Kooria Mooria, for London from Geelong, out 94 days, 11,994 czs., valued 41,7521.; he Scottish Chief, for Liverpool, out 92 days, with 4438 czs., valved 41,7,7521.; he Scottish Chief, for Liverpool, out 92 days, with 4438 czs., valved 41,7,7521. beliefly for London, out 87 days, with 5660 czs., valved 41,7,7521.; he Scottish Chief, for Liverpool, out 29 days, with 433,212 czs., valued at 123,28481.; the Southampton, for London, out 86 days, 48,787 czs., valued at 17,5761.; the Marian Moore, for London, out 75 days, 48,787 czs., valued at 17,5761.; the Marian Moore, for London, out 75 days, 49,780 czs., valued at 17,5761.; the Marian Moore, for London, out 76 days, 49,780 czs., valued at 18,47,713 ounces of gold, valued at 7,300,8521.

SALE OF MINE SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.-Mr. T. P. Thomas sold Galle Of Bline Shares BY Fublic Auction.—Mr. T. P. Thomas sold by public auction, at Garraway's Coffee-house, on Thursday, the following shares:—20 Kelly Bray, 6s.; 10 ditto, 6s. 6d.; 50 St. Day United, 10s.; 20 South Caradon Wheal Hooper, 14s. 6d; 56 ditto, 15s.; 25 Wheal Charlotte, 14s.; 5 Fowey Consols, 27.; 5 ditto, 13s. 4d.; 8 South Herodsfoot, 3s.; 10 East Fravidence, 3s.; 1 Rosewaris United, 16t.; 1 Brynford Hall, 2f. 7s. 6d.; 5 Wheal Harriett, 17s.; 5 Bottle Hill, 5s.; 5 Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, 3f. 8s. 9d.; 5 Wheal Norris, 31s.; 1 South Basset, 11f. 12s. 6d.; 1 ditto, 11f. 10s.; 10 Tolvadden, 20s. 6d.

TO SPELTER MANUFACTURERS.—The Directors of the O SPELTER MANUFACTURERS.—The Directors of the GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND (LIMITED) APPRISE all ZINC SMELTERS that they are now in a POSITION to FURNISH in quantity REdeposit of calamine on the property of the company is the only one of magnitude known in the United Kingdom, but it is precisely similar in character to those in Belgium and Prussla. The ore is carefully dressed by the most approved machinery, and will be sold either raw or calcined, at the option of the purchaser. The quality of the spelter made from this ore is of the first-class, and is very superior to that manufactured from blende.

Offices, 29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin. Offices, 29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

TO METALLURGICAL CHEMISTS .- A GENTLEMAN, about to organise an undertaking for the reduction of silver ores in very large quanti-ties, is OPEN to RECEIVE PROPOSITIONS FOR PARTIES ARLE to SURMIT for CONSIDERATION PROFITABLE PROCESSES for the SEPARATION, by chemical mens, of SILVER from LIMESTONE BASES on a LARGE SCALE.—Address, "S.O.," care of Messrs. Druce and Sons, Billiter-square, E.C.

TO PROPRIETORS OF SLATE QUARRIES, MINING COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—A middle-aged man, bred to the mining business, but who has retired therefrom, is DESIROUS of SUPERINTENDING any WORKS, or as CASHIER. Can give good reference, and security for several thousands. Salary not an object, his motive being merely to have his time occupied.—Address, "A. B. C.," Box 206, Post-office, Bristol.

TO BRASS AND YELLOW METAL MANUFACTURERS.— The ADVERTISER, who has had seven years' practical experience, and 15 years assistant manager at the Harford and Bristol Brass Company's Works, is DESIROUS of a RE-ENGAGEMENT in the above trade.—Address, E. N. Mortimer, Brass Works, Keynsham, Bristol.

TRON RAILS (NEW).—FOR SALE, about ONE HUNDRED TONS of RAILS, length 21 ft., weight 69 lbs. per yard. The above were originally made for the Scinde Railway Company, and being now in perfect order are worthy of attention, as they will be sold cheap. Lying in the West India Docks, at the Wood Wharf.—Apply to Stephenson and Jackson, ship and insurance brokers, 3, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

THE HENDRE DDU SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is bereby given, that the Directors of the company have made a CALL of THREE POUNDS PER SHARE on the shares of this company, PAYABLE on or before the 2d day of June next, at the London and County Bank, No. 441, Oxford-street, London.

Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed for moneys paid in advance of calls.

By order, WILLIAM THOMAS DAVINIERE, Sec.
No. 26, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C., March 1862.

DEVON NEW COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—
Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of this company for this year will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 6th March next, at
the undermentioned address. The chair will be taken at Two o'clock in the afternoon

precisely.

Notice is also hereby given, that the said meeting will be held, not only for the ordinary business of the company to be transacted at a general meeting, but also to sanction

10AN TO THE COMPANY by way of mortrace, and for other business connected

a LAAN TO THE COMPANY by way of mortgage, and for other business conne with the direction of the company.

P.S.—The meeting will be made special, for arranging the terms of the mortgage, for business in relation to the issue of shares.

16. Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, London, E.C., February 25, 1862.

LUSITANIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). - Notice is hereby given that, at a meeting of the directors of the above company, hold this lay, it was resolved—"That a DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING PER SHARE, free oncome tax, be PAID on and after the 22d of March next, and that the transfer books belosed for such dividend on the 15th, and re-opened on the 24th of March."

By order of the Board, WM. G. WILLIAMS, Sec. No. 5, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., Feb. 28, 1862.

MINERAL EXPLORING COMPANY (LIMITED).—

Notice is hereby given, that the GENERAL HALF-YEARLY MEETING of
this company will be HELD on MONDAY, the 10th day of March next, at the hour of
One o'clock, at the company's offices, No. 35, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, for the purpose of receiving the directors' report and the statement of accounts for the past halfyear, and for the election of directors.

By order,
33, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, February 26, 1862.

WHEAL ELLEN SOUTH AUSTRALIA) MINING WHEAL SHALLA SOUTH AUSTRALIA MINING
COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that, in conformity with
the Articles of Association, the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the offices, 51, Threadneedie-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th
March, at Eleven o'clock precisely, for the purpose of being adjourned till Wednesday.
19th March, when the report of the directors and accounts of the company will be submitted.

mitted. The share transfer books will be closed from Thursday, the 27th inst., until Wednesday, the 19th March next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

London, February 24, 1862.

JAMES BROWN, Sec.

C HARLES DAVEY AND CO.,

BAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

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ULVERSTONE AND LANCASTER RAILWAY.—
At the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the company, held at the secretary's office, Ulverstone, on Friday, the 21st February, 1882,
ALEXANDER BROODEN, Edq., in the chair,
The advertisement convening the meeting having been read by the secretary,
The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
That the common seal of the company be affixed to the register-book of shareholders, now produced.

That the common seal of the company be affixed to the register-book of shareholders, now produced.

The report having been taken as read, it was resolved that the statement of accounts and directors' report be received and adopted, and that the same be circulated amongst the shareholders, as usual.

That in pursuance of thearrangement entered into for the sale and transfer of this undertaking to the Furness Company, a dividend on the ordinary capital of the company be declared at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the past half-year, and that the same be payable on the list day of March next.

John Brogden, Eaq., and James Garstang, Eaq., being the two directors retiring from office, and being eligible for re-election, resolved that they be re-elected directors.

That Stephen Jackson, Eag., the retiring auditor, be re-elected.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to Alexander Brogden, Eq., for his conduct in the chair.

WHEATLEY KIRK AND CO., CONSULTING, GENERAL, and TELEGRAPHIC ENGISEERS, MACHINISTS and CONTRACTORS, ARCHIMEDIAN WORKS, ALBERT STREET, ST. MARYS, MANCHESTER, ESTIMATES, DRAWINGS, SPECIFICATIONS, &c., FURNISHED for all classes of MACHINERY, for home and exportation, and sil orders for same executed with the utmost dispatch.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, LANDED PROPRIETORS, AND CAPITALISTS.—DEBENTURES, MORTGAGES, SHARES, LOANS to ENABLE CONTRACTORS to COMPLETE WORKS, &c., negociated.—Address, Wheather Kirks and Co., consulting engineers, valuers, &c., London, and Albert-street, St. Mary's, Manchester.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE NEAR CALLINGTON, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER (the highest, above £1450, will be accepted), all that SUPERIOR FREEHOLD ESTATE, known as WILTOWN WOOD, situate in the parish of St. Dominick, in the county of Cornwall, about half a mile from the town of Callington, comprising about 57 acres, about 12 acres being of fine cak coppiee, and the remainder consisting of thriving oak, Scotch fir, and larch, the whole of about forty verage growth.

mile from the town of Cailington, comprising about 57 acres, about 12 acres being of nine cak coppies, and the remainder consisting of thriving oak, Scotch fir, and larch, the whole of about forty years' growth.

The estate adjoins, on the north, the East Cornwall and Langford Mines, the former well known as having produced a considerable quantity of sliver. The lodes of this, and also of other mines, are supposed (according to the opinion of an experienced surveyor) to run into Wiltown Wood, being only separated from the estate by a small rivulet. This property is surrounded by woods, well stocked with game, and offers to mining men, or others, an opportunity for investment rarely to be met with.

For viewing the estate, apply to Mr. J. C. Johns, Cailington; and for further particulars and conditions of sale to George Eastlacks and Co., solicitors, 15, Frankfort-lane, Plymouth, by whom tenders will be received until and including Monday, the 31st day of March next.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD LAND and PUBLIC HOUSE, known as the Elephant Inn, at SWEPSTONE, in the COUNTY of LEICESTER, with the MINERALS under the same; and she VALUABLE MINES and MINERALS, at LITTLE HALLAM, in the COUNTY of DERBY.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all that VALUABLE PASTURE LAND, with the PUBLIC HOUSE and outbuildings thereon, containing 12 acres or thereabout; and also the TWO SEAMS of COAL thereunder, known as the TOP HARD and the EUREKA, and now working by the Moira

thereunder, known as the 10T in Ard I and the EURERA, and now working by the aboral Colliery Company and the Greasley Colliery Company.

Also, all those VALUABLE FREEHOLD MINES, BEDS, or SEAMS of COAL and IRONSTONE, lying under certain freshold land and hereditaments, situate at Little Haliam, in the parish of likestone, in the county of Derby, belonging to Mr. Anthony Harris and others, and to the Midland Raliway Company, containing 75 A. 3R. 34r. and 2A. 2R. 19½ r., or thereabout, with powers reserved or given to work, get, and sell the same.

the same.

The above minerals adjoin others of equal value and considerable extent, which me to had on lease upon reasonable terms.

De nat on lease upon reasonable terms. Further particulars and information may be had on application to Mr. William Sten-son, of Whitwick, mining engineer; or to Mr. James Holz, solicitor, Derby.

MINERAL PROPERTY TO LET.

MINERAL PROPERTY TO LET.

TO BE LET on lease for a term of years, at NEWBOLD, near CHESTERFIELD, in the county of DERBY, A FIELD OF MINERALS, containg VALUABLE COAL AND HONSTONE, the principal of which is the BLACK-SHALE OR SILKSTONE COAL, now so extensively used as a house-fuel in the London market. The coal is of excellent quality and at a moderate depth, having been proved by sinking by the New Tapton Colliery Company.

The IRONSTONE consists of the DOOTOOTH AND BLACKSHALE, both of which are capable of producing a first-class from; and there are seams of coal in this estate suitable for smelting, and which are used for this purpose at the furnaces immediately adjoining.

A branch railway has been secured to connect this property with the Midland Ra which is within a short distance, and arrangements made to work the traffic at a rate per ton.

For particulars apply to Messrs, Regnoux and Bromenead, 91, Cannon-street, L. For particulars apply to Messrs, Regnoux and Bromenead, 91, Cannon-street, L. For particulars apply to Messrs, Regnoux and Bromenead, 91, Cannon-street, L. For particulars apply to Messrs, Regnoux and Bromenead, 91, Cannon-street, L. For particular apply to Messrs, Regnoux and Bromenead, 91, Cannon-street, L. For particular apply to Messrs, Regnoux and Bromenead, 91, Cannon-street, L. For particular apply to Messrs, Regnoux and Bromenead, 91, Cannon-street, L. For particular apply to Messrs, Regnoux and Bromenead, 91, Cannon-street, L. For particular apply to Messrs, Regnoux and Bromenead, 91, Cannon-street, L. For particular apply to Messrs, Regnoux and Bromenead, 91, Cannon-street, L. For particular apply to Messrs, Regnoux and Bromenead, 91, Cannon-street, L. For particular apply to Messrs, Regnoux and Bromenead, 91, Cannon-street, L. For particular apply to Messrs, Regnoux and Bromenead, 91, Cannon-street, L. For particular apply to Messrs, Regnoux and Bromenead, 91, Cannon-street, L. For particular apply to Messrs, Regnoux and Bromenead, 91, Cannon-street, L. For particular apply 10, Messrs, Regnoux and Bromenead, 91, Cannon-street, L. For particular apply 10, Messrs, Regnoux and Bromenead, 91, Cannon-street, L. For particular apply 10, Messrs, 10, Mes For particulars apply to Messrs, REGROUX and BROMEHEAD, 91, Cannon-street, London E.C.; or to Mr. R. G. Coke, Mining Engineer, Chesterfield.—Feb. 27, 1862.

TO MINING COMPANIES.

TO MINING COMPANIES.

HAM IRON AND MANGANESE MINES.—TO BE LET, for a term of years, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN ACRES of LAND, containing VALUABLE IRON ORE, RED and BROWN HEMATITE, and MANGANESE. The estate is situate at Ham, which is distant about 1½ mile from Shepton Mallet, and 3½ miles from the city of Wells.

The East Somerset Railway will be open to Wells early in February, establishing through communication without break of gauge between the Great Western Railway, eastward at Witham, and the Bristol and Exeter Railway, westward at Highbridge.

The lessee will have to bear the expenses attendant on an application to the Court of Chancery, to sanction a lease of the mines under the Settled Estates Act.

For all forther particulars, apply to Messrs, Phipps and Mackax, solicitors, Shepton Mailet, Somerset.—Dated Shepton Mailet, January 16, 1862.

MINERAL PROPERTY TO LET.—TO BE LET ON LEASE, AND AND THE AND STATE AND STATE AND AND STATE OF THE PART OF THE P

THE DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY GOLD MINING
COMPANY (LIMITED).

The liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares, the company
being registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, with limited liability.

Capital £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 each.

Deposit, 10s, per share; Ss. on application, and 5s, on allotment.

The remainder will be called up at intervals of not less than three months, and not
exceeding 5s, per share; So, on allotment.

HENRY HAYMEN, Esq. (Director of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Rallway
Company), Clarendon-road, Kensington—Chairman.
JOHN WORMALD, Esq. (late of Rio Juneiro), Brockworth Manor, Gloucestershire.

W. F. DROUGHT STEPHENS, Esq., Cleveland-gardens, Hyde-park.
ROBERT HESKETH, Esq. (late Her Birtannic Majesty's Consul at Rio de Janeiro),
Southampton.

Southampton.
WILLIAM F. FOSTER, Esq., 16, Montagu-square.
EDMUND EDWARDS, Esq., C.E. (Director of the Pachuca Silver Mining Company)

EDMUND EDWARDS, Esq., C.E. (Director of the Faines Silve States)

Reaufort-buildings.

AGENTS IN BRASIL—Messrs. John Moore and Co., Liverpool.

AUDITORS (Official)—G. H. Jay, Esq. (Messrs. Quilter, Ball, Jay, and Co.); Joseph Tully, Esq. (late of Rio Janeiro), City Club.

BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Mildred, Masterman, and Co., 35, Nicholas-lane, BROKER—John Power, Esq., 1, Royal Exchange-buildings.

Solicitors—Messrs. Kimberley and Pope, 26, Old Broad-street.

SECRETARY—John E. Dawson, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES, -82 & 83, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET. Detailed prospectures can be obtained at the offices of the company, or by post, con-taining extracts from the reports of Capt. WILLIAM TRELOAR (late manager to the St John del Rey, and now chief engineer to the East del Rey Company), Capt. WILLIAM VERNAN (late chief/mining agent to the St. John del Rey), Capt. Jozz. Hircuints, and

Mr. William Halfeld.

THE MINING REVIEW, AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND MANUFACTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

Wednesday, February 5, 1862. Subscription, £1 is, annually. Price 6d. stamped.

RAIL WAYSAN DM IN ES

Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the bona fide merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public accurities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay direided bilmonthly varying from £15 to £25 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of scarrity, more than any other public accurities. The best will be subjected the most reliable information. The undersigned devote special attention to railways and mines, afford every information. The undersigned devote special attention to railways and mines, afford every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment; we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-office order for 5s., the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our opinion, well repay capitalists for money employed.

MESSAR. TREDINNICK AND CO., STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES, 78, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING

SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD by MESSES. FULLER AND CO., No. 26 CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON. The holders of stock are invited to communicate with them, either for the purchase or sale of such stocks.

Messire. Fuller and Co. call esfecial attention to the present favourable opportunity of investing in British mines, being perfectly free from risk, and paying 15 to 20 per cent. Also, in a few progressive mines, upon which 250 to 500 per cent. profit may be realised in a few months. Telegraphic messages promptly attended to,

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Devon-

In the Cause of BAYLY v. SKEWIS.

IN RE NORTH WHEAL EXMOUTH MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in the above-mentioned NORTH WHEAL EXMOUTH MINE, no hearing date the 2d day of January last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at NORTH WHEAL EXMOUTH MINE, in the parish of Christow, within the said Stannaries, on Thursday, the 13th day of March next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, either together or in lots, the MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and EFFECTS at and upon the said mine or belonging thereto, or to the adventurers therein in respect thereof, particulars of which appear in handbills.

HENRY SEWELL STOKES, Solicitor, Truro (Agent for Samuel Cater, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Plymouth).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, February 25, 1862.

Wednesday, 5th March, 1862, at Eleven o'clock in the forencon.

FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at WEST WHEAL MARGARET MINE,
LELANT, CORNWALL, a highly poisted 39 inch cylinder PUMPING ENGINE,
with 10 ton BOILER. The engine and boiler pronounced to be equal to new, and on
the most improved principle. Pitwork, 6 and 7 in., and a quantity of 6, 7, and 9 in.
wood rods, shears, capetan and capstan rope, and sundries.

wood rods, shears, capstan and capstan rope, and sundries.

M. R. JOHN BURGESS is instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC
MINE, LELANT, CORNWALL, the following excellent ENGINE and MINE MATERIALS:—
A 30 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE (bright work throughout), in perfect order.
BOILER, equal to new, about 10 tons.
Sump absents and slews. 600 less.

A 30 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE (bright work throughout), in perfect ords SOILER, equal to new, about 10 tons. Sump ahears and sieves, 60 ft. legs, pulleys and brasses, &c. 36 fms. 9 in. wood rods. 36 fms. 9 in. wood rods. 36 fms. 6 in. wood rod

PITWORK PRK.
2 cisterns.
2 th pieces, 6 doorpieces.
3 6 in. plunger poles, with stuffing b and glands.
3 plunger cases to match. 70 fms. of 6 in. 9 ft. pumps.
7 sinking and flat-bottom windbe SHOP.
Screw tools, wrests, taps, smiths a miners' tools.
Beam and scales, and boring buil.

34 in. smiths' bellows. anvils. smiths' vices.

Sundry new and old timber.

Sundry new and old timber.

| Bench, chests, &c.
| MATERIAL HOUSE.
| Sundry lots of new and old cast-iron, steel. | Sampling irons, &c., in sampling house.
| Stamp grates and other materials. | Account-house furniture and sundries.
| The engine reflects great credit on the engineers, Hocking and Sons, Redruth, and the other work, surface and underground, to the agent of the mine.
| The auctioneer begs the attendance of mine agents to this superior lot of materials. | All will be sold in one day, therefore the sale will begin precisely at Twelve o'clock. Refreshments before and after sale. | Any further information may be obtained of Mr. Jas. Hollow, mining offices, Lelant, Hayle; or at the office of the auctioneer, Barncoose, Redruth, Cornwall.

BUDNICK CONSOLS MINE, PERRANZABULOE. ders having resolved to sell the machinery and materials (in the event of the lord of the sell not taking the same at a valuation),

MR. JOHN LITTLE WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Royal Hotel, Truro, on Wednesday, the 5th day of March, at Three o'clock 1V1 at the Reyal Hotel, Truro, on Wednesday, the 5th day of March, at Three o'clock P.M., in One Lot, ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with ONE BOILER 12 tons.

NNE 22 in. cylinder DOUBLE ACTING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER, 2 flylorse whims and shaft tackies. Hopper and 2 cylinder states

Hopper and 2 cylinder states.

3 ENGINE, WITH ONE BOILER, 2 n and lifters complete.

Hopper and 2 cylinder sieves.

Parts of raff wheel.

About 12 cwts. of staples and glands.

92 ft. railroad iron, 2½, ½, to stamps.

About 35 cwts. railroad iron.

About 35 tots cast-iron.

About 35 tons cast-iron.

Dividing and casing. 70 fms. L bob for 6 ft, stroke. 8 arm capstan and shears. shieves. Shears 37 ft. ×9 in. square, 4 ft. shieve. 1 15 in. capstan rope, about 62 cwts. About 3½ tons old wrought-About 3 tons cast-iron. Dividing and casing, 70 fms. Ladders, 75 fms. Ladders and casing, 30 fms. Wood tram-road, 30 fms. 46 wheel-barrows. 5 hand-barrows. 20 miners' chests, Crab winch. 10 ft. 11 in. ditto. 16 in. top doorpie H and top doorpie

can when.

arriers and sleepers.

About 386 fms. launders.

small cisterns.

frames, 14×6 ft.

frames, double, 14×6 ft. of t. 10 in. ditto.

16 in. working barrel.

14 ft. 16 in. working barrel.

13 ft. 15 in. working barrel.

13 ft. 16 in. working barrel.

12 ft. 16 in. plunger pole.

12 ft. 15 in. plunger pole.

12 ft. 15 in. plunger pole.

16 in. stuffing box and gland.

1/4 in. stuffing box and gland.

1/4 in. stuffing box and gland. frames, double, 14×6 ft. frame, 14×6 ft. frame, 10 ft. $\times 6$ ft. frames, 8×6 ft. frames, double, 16 ft. $\times 6$ ft. buddles, 14×4 ft.

buddles.
round buddles and gear.
kieves, 35, 36, and 37 in.
kieves, 42 in.
kieves, 35, 41, 41, and 42 in.
kieves, 36 in. matching.
15 in. clack seat.
15 in. bucket door and windbore.

15 in. backs et door and windbore.
strapping plates, 8 ft. × 3½ × ½ in.
strapping plates, 8 ft. × 3½ × ½ in.
strapping plates, 8 ft. × 4 × ½ in.
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strapp 2 kieves, 36 in. 3 kieves, old. 63 shovels.

Flooring, 15×14 ft.

Flooring, 24×10 ft.

Flooring, 24×10 ft.

Flooring, 21×12 ft. 9 in.

Flooring, 21×13 ft.

Flooring, 15×13 ft.

Flooring, 15×13 ft.

Flooring, 15×13 ft.

Flooring, 15×13 ft.

5 plts, 15 in., 2½ in. plank.

8 plts, 16 in., 2½ in. plank.

Row trunk, 125 ft., 18×12 in.

12 trunks, 20 in. wide, sides 10×1½ in.,

½ bottoms.

5 ft. water-wheel.

11 ft. water-wheel, 15 in. breast.

3 heads stamps and lifters.

3 heads stamps and the front axle.

21 ft. water-wheel, 3 ft. breast.

1 iron axle, 12 heads, 66 cwts.

1 iron axle, 8 heads, 64 cwts.

20 heads and lifters.

6 Whits butches.

2 tin hutches.

Tin dry shed.

Burning house, 2 ovens.

m kibbles.

horse whim kibbles, fms. 9-16 chain, fms. chain, fms. rope and chain, ouse water lift.

House water lift.

2 15 in. fly-wheels, 6 in. ring.
4 stamps axles, about 12 tons.
7 new stamp heads.
9 new grate plates.
19 ft. lifters, 4×1½ in.
55 ft. lifters, 2½ in. square.
12 ft. iron bar, 3½ × 2.
Old boller, 29 ft. × 5½ ft.
Whim cago.
Old cog wheel, driver and stool.
Wate-wheel, 11 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. brenst.
Crank and driving gear.
2 io in. rolls.
2 stools and bearings.

2 stools and cearings.

3 cid cog wheels and shafting.

Carpenters' bench, grindstone, handscrew; newiron, 31 cwts. 0 qrs. 21 lbs.; octagon caststoel, 2 cwts. 1 qr. 9 lbs.; blister steel, 1 qr. 18 lbs.; gad steel, 1 cwt. 0 qr. 25 lbs.; shovels, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs.; rot lead, 3 qrs. 7 lbs.; old scrap sheet lead, 3 cwts. 3 qrs. 12 lbs.; old brass, 1 qr. 22 lbs.; 5 fn. nails, 2 cwts. 3 qrs. 6 lbs.; 4 in. nails, 2 qrs.; 2 sn. asis, 3 qrs. 14 lbs.; 67 lbs. of leather, 45 lbs. white rope, 100 lbs. hemp, 50 lbs. tallow, 2 candle chests, 686 lbs. of candles, 181 lbs. powder, 34 colls fuse, 12½ dozen hilts, 2 dozen cans, 1 dozen sheets of paper, 4 locks, 17 brashes, large beam, scales and weights. Also the account-house furniture, consisting of 1 dining table, 3 leaf tables, 1 kitchen table, 2 desks, 1 stool, 5 forms, dresser and shelves, nest of drawers, bed, cooking utenslis, &c.

The whole of the above are of first-rate quality (nearly new), and can be recommended with overy confidence to the mining public.

The agents on the mine will afford every facility to parties wishing to inspect the materials, and further particulars may be had by applying to Messrs. Traegers and Polatinghous, Par Office, the pursers, or to Mr. John Little, auctioneer, Redruth.

1 tie, 1 tie, 14 ft. Shed, 47×16 ft. Shed, 11×18 ft. Shed, 11×18 ft. Tin shed flooring, 21×21 ft. Tin shed flooring, 13×12 ft. Shed over stamps. Small wood house. 1 40 ft. smiths' bellows. 1 36 ft. smiths' bellows.

1 36 in. sm...
I anvil.
Mandril and vice.
Screw stocks, rests and tools, 350 lbs.
Miners' tools, 8 cwts., iron.
Miners' tools, 6 cwts., 2 qrs. 12 lbs., cast-

BY ORDER OF THE NEW RIVER COMPANY.

VALUABLE STEAM-ENGINE, BOLLER, PUMPS, and other PLANT, to complete the clearance of the site of the Hampstead-road Reservoir, London, which has been is

MR. JOHN WALLEN is instructed by the directors to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises, on Tuesday, March 11, at Twelve, in lots, a capital 50 horse-power CONDENSING ENGINE, by Boulton and Watt, of compact, portable, and economical construction, in first-rake working order, with 18 feet fly-wheel; a MARINE BOILER; a QUANTITY of COPPER and IRON PIPING, valves and gauges, shafing and pinlons, three 7-fl. spur-wheels, pump cranks and rods; a set of three 10-inch force-pumps, with three-throw crank; a 12-inch single force-pump and gear, and other FLANT and TOOLS.

To be viewed two days previously and morning of sale.
Catalogues at the New River Office, Cierkenwell; on the premises; and of Mr. John Wallen, 68, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. WARD AND CHOWEN have been directed to OFR

LAMERTON, DEVON.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MINE MATERIALS, &c.

MESSRS. WARD AND CHOWEN have been directed to OFR FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th and 6m; of March next, commencing at One o'clock F.M. on each day, the whole of the VALUI PLANT of MACHINERY and MATERIALS on COLLACOMBE DOWN MIR. the parish of LAMERTON, DEVON, comprising:—

A 30-in. cylinder PUMPING-ENGINE, with ONE BOILER, A 22-in. cylinder PUMPING-ENGINE, with ONE BOILER, HAULING MACEN and CRUSHER attached.

A WATER-WHEEL, 60 ft. diameter, 3½ ft. breast, quite new, with iron axis rings; also, two balance and travelling bobs, complete, 6 or 5 ft. stroke.

480 fms. of 2 and 3½ ft. round iron rods; 40 fms. square rods; one 13 in. lift of miles of the complete of the above may be obtained of the auctioneer, at the Milton Abot, or of the resident agent, Capt. Mitchell, to whom parties desirous of the motorials are requested to apply for information.

Refreshments on the mine at Twelve o'clock, and the sale to commence precise the time above stated.

Kerresnments on the mine at I werre occurs, and the sale to commence ricks the time above stated.

The mine is situated 3½ miles from Tavistock, adjoining the Tavistock and Lamururpike-road, also a similar distance from the quays on the River Tamar, and great facilities for the removal of materials.

Dated Uppaton, Feb. 15, 1862.

HAUGHTON CASTLE PAPER MILL.

MR. C. BROUGH WILL SELL, BY AUCT on Thursday, March 13, at One o'clock precisely, the whole of the VALU, ACHINERY, PLANT, and MATERIALS in HAUGHTON CASTLE PAPER n the county of Northumberland.

The mill is easy of access from the Chollerford station, on the Border Colway. Catalogues will be ready on the 6th March.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Feb. 26, 1862.

The HUNDON FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATE, with possession, comprise cress, near CAISTOR, LINCOLNSHIRE, with the EXTENSIVE and VALUED OF RONSTONE.

MR. ROBINS is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, a Mart, London, on Tuesday, March 25, at Twelve for One o'clock (unless ceptable offer be previously made by private contract),
The FREEHOLD MANOR FARM of HUNDON, comprising 181 acres of a arable, meadow, pasture, and woodland, with good farm-house, farm-buildin labourerse of tages.

arable, meadow, pasture, and woodland, with good farm-house, farm-building labourers' cottages.

A VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE BED of IRONSTONE, from 12 to 14 ft. incses, is under the greater part of the estate, which from analysis is found to let tremely rich quality. A short railway, of three miles, of easy formation, is onlying to bring the produce into direct communication by rail and sea with France, such the fronworks of Newcastle and Durham.

Hundon is within one mile from Caisor, eight from Brigg, and about twenty family the produce of the port of Great Grimsby. Immediate possession may be had.

Full particulars, with plan and copy of report of an eminent mineral engineer, a miceal analysis, may be had of Robert Owercow, Ean., solicitor, Brigg, Lincolate Messrs. C. and th. Bell., solicitors, 36, Bedford-row, London, W.C.; at the Austian E.C.; and of Mr. Rohns, suctioneer and estate agent, No. 5, Waterlooplace, Est. London, S.W., who will forward darticulars by post on application.

IMPORTANT FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD COLLIERIES, SOUTH W.

IMPORTANT FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD COLLIERIES, SOUTH WIDNESSRS. FUILLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL. I AUTION, on Wednesday, March the 26th, 1862, at Twelve o'clock (issa the 12th March, as previously announced), at the Auction Mart, London, in Onlie order of his Honour the Master of the Rolls, and with the concurrence of the morganic heavy VALUABLE COLLIERIES and OTHER MINERAL PROPERTIES SURFACE LANDS, freehold, copyhold, and leasehold, belonging to the RISCA COLA AND IRON COMPANY,
Situate about 6% miles from Newport (a safe and commodious port on the Usk my junction with the Severn), in the county of Monmouth. There is direct railway munication between the works and the docks and wharfs at Newport, the Wester leys line of railway running through the property. Vessels of upwards of 1000 and den can enter the docks at Newport, or load along the side of the wharf.

The coal fields comprise a tract containing 194 dis acres, held under Lord Treign an unexpired term of 47 years, at a fixed rent of £757 per annum, and 6d. per in fire-clay. A tract containing 194. 1. B. 31 r., held by the same tenure, at anyl 9d. per ton for coal, and 6d. per ton for innext the minimum rent to be £500 per annum. A tract of 112 A. 1 r. 3 r., fresheld; is tract of 128 A. 1 r. 7 r., copyhold, subject to a triding quit rent and fine.

The surface lands comprise the RISCA FARM, 138 A. 0 r., 11 r., with manageris and cottages. BUCK FARM, 73 A. 1 r., 28 r., with lime kins and cottage, against and cottages. BUCK FARM, 73 A. 1 r., 28 r., with lime kins and cottage, against soffices, workmen's cottages, &c., held under beneficial leases.

There are four seams or veins of coal, extending over the principal portion of the trie area, of the thickness of 28 ft. in the aggregate, and known as the Rock Yai Big Vein, the Black Vein is a search of coal, oxtending over the principal portion of the otter area, of the thickness of coal, extending over the principal portion of the otter of the principal portion of the several foreign coal depôts for u

A contract is now running with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company at ply of 100,000 tons of coal per annum, on astisfactory terms, subject to which it is made.

Attached to the collieries are FIRE-BRICK WORKS, with the requisits M. NERY, also STONE QUARRIES and LIME KILNS.
Ironworks could be advantageously introduced, as there is a rich vein of irunial derlying the seams of coal, and there is limestone in abundance.

There are also SEVENTY-NINE COTTAGES for workmen, residences for civil overmen. Sultable offices, and a shop and warehouse, wherein a trade is content in the proprietors and of great convenience to the workmen.

The manager's residence and some of the farms are in hand, from which are hay and corn for the horses is obtained. Other farms are let. The total amond hay and corn for the horses is obtained. Other farms are let. The total amond has a contract to the state of the colliery will be included the company's interest in the procommodious wharf at Newport, on which are laid three lines of tram rails commodious wharf at Newport, on which are laid three lines of tram rails commodious wharf at Newport, on which are laid three lines of tram rails commodious wharf at Newport, on which are laid three lines of tram rails commodious wharf at Newport, on which are laid three lines of tram rails commodious wharf at Newport, on which are laid three lines of tram rails commodious wharf at Newport, on which are laid three lines of tram rails commodious wharf at hoseport, and the proposed of the service of th

MALLEABLE IRONWORKS AND FORGES, AND OF SUBJECTS, NEAR AIRDRIE, FOR SALE.—There will be expected by the subject of the state of the subject of

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1.—The GARTNESS MALLEABLE IRONWORKS, situated in the vicinity town of Airdrie, and about twelve miles distant from Giasgow.
The works contain EIGHTEEN PUDDLING and FOUR HEATING FOXIWITH SUITABLE AND ASSESSED OF THE WORK OF THE STATE OF THE WORK OF THE STATE OF THE WORK OF THE STATE se works, when in operation, turned out from 160 to 180 tens of mails

These works, want in operation, turned out from now weekly.

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2.—The GARTNESS and MOFFAT FORCES, situated in the immediate
the rolling mills, before described; they are three in number, and are week
steam, partly by water-power. In connection with them are smiths six
machine and weighing-house, office and store-houses, and 9 workmen's how
The forges are in good working condition, and are capable of making six
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The locality in which these works are situated is very favourable for old

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RRIES, OR 18
y of water from the stance from the Mr. THOMAS M.

ENGINE, and been bet an

VENTILATION OF MINES.

ELLIS LEVER, WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER, IMPROVED SAFETY BRATTICE,

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MANUFACTURED BY DAYEY BROTHERS AND CO.,
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asting powder possesses the following advantages over every other in use:—
BUSTION IS SLOWER AND MORE PERFECT when confined in the hole,
RE IMPERVIOUS to MOISTURE, PRODUCES LESS SMOKE, is LESS
ROUS, it BURSTS as MUCH ROCK with a CHARGE OCCUPYING the
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ST. LESS than ordinary gunpowder, a SAVING of ONE-FOURTH the COST
TED.
BROTHERS and Co. beg to state that this powder is specially made for blasting,
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HEAVY IMPURITIES from SMALL COAL at a COST of TWOPENCE PER TON
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IMPORTANT TO MINERS, &c.,—MR. THOMAS SHUTT, of OLD BRIDGE STREET, KEIGHLEY, YORKSHIRE, begs to inform miners, &c., that, after having had 16 years' experience in the manufacture of all kinds of greases, he is now ENABLED to FURNISH MINERS, &c., with an IMPROVED COMPOSITION for WIRE and HEMP ROPES, at a GREAT REDUCTION in PRICE, by the using of which a SAVING of SEVENTY PER CENT. will be realised in the WEAR and TEAR of wire and hemp ropes. Price, 22s, per cwt. Orders punctually attended to, and all orders and communications to be addressed to Thomas Shutt, grease manufacturer, Old Bridge-street, Keighly, Yorkshire.

WIRE-ROPE TESTING.

d strains are comparative.

THE ABOVE ROPES ARE FOR COLLIERY USE.

Size. Inches.	Hutchings and Co.'s wire- rope for ships' rigging. Tested Feb. 27, 1861.	Newall and Co.'s Test of Oct. 29, 1860.	Garnock, Bibby, and Co.' Test, Oct. 29, 1860.
2 214 336	5 tons 15 cwts. 11 , 14 ,, 16 ,, 10 ,,	7 tons 15 cwts.	8 tons 16 cwts.
31/2 35/8 4 41/4	22 " 8 " 23 " 10 " 29 " 10 "	16 " 10 " 18 " 15 "	18 ,, 5 ,,

N.B.—The 2, 3%, and 4 in. road strains are comparative. The above tests certified by Mr. M'Donald the Superintendent of the Corporation Testing Works, Liverpool.

The value of Messrs. Hutchings's statement, relative to a test of their manufacture, will be properly estimated when it is known that the ropes were brought down from London specially prepared for the purpose, and not taken promiscously from their stock, as the samples tested in October were.

The following, extracted from the Mining Journal of November 10, 1860, shows the relative strength of the different makers' ropes on that occasion. The samples tested were privately purchased some time previously, and spliced for testing by Newall and Co.'s worknem. The test took place in the presence of representatives from the manufacturers, reporters for the press, and a large number of gentlemen connected with mining and shipping in Liverpool:—

| Salphing in Liverpool: — | Size of Roff TESTED. | Salphing in Liverpool: — | Size of Roff TESTED. | Size of Roff

From this it will be seen that the breaking point of Garnock, Bibby, and Co.'s rope ras on the average 13 per cent. over the guaranteed strain, while those of Hutching and Co. were 30 per cent. below it.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,

SWAN HEMP AND WIRE-ROPE WORKS, CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL. Fiat and round wire-ropes of steel and charcoal iron for mines, inclines, &c., of first ality wire, and highest standard of strength.

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TICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE. They also MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest grinciple. Castings and wrought-from work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world. Steam boilers and chains warranted of the best description.

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IMPORTANT TO BOARDS OF HEALTH, WATER-WORKS COMPANIES,
BUILDERS, PLUMBERS, &c., —JOHN HOLT, LEAD MERCHANT, PATENT PIPE
MANUFACTURER, &c., 68 and 60, SHUDE HILL, MANCHESTER, has the picasore
of informing his friends and the public that he has ARRANGED with Mr. M'Dougai
for the USE of his PATENT COATING for LEAD and LEAD PIPES in this district,
and that he has succeeded in applying it to the interior of lead pipes during the process
of manufacture. This coating has been tested by the highest chemical authorities, and
pronounced to be a PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST the CHEMICAL ACTION
of the PUREST WATER. Samples may be seen, and all particulars had, by applying
as above.—Shude Hill Lead Works, Feb. 14, 1862.

PATENT BITUMINIZED GAS, WATER, AND DRAINAGE PATENT BITUMINIZED GAS, WATER, AND DRAINAGE PIPES.—These PIPES POSSESS all the PROPERTIES NECESSARY for the CONVEYANCE of GAS and WATER, and also for DRAINAGE PURPOSES—viz., GREAT STRENOTH, GREAT DURABILITY, and PERFECT INOXIDABILITY, and being non-conductors are not affected by frost, like metal pipes. They are proved to resist a pressure of 220 lbs. on the square inch (equal to 500 ft. head of water), are only one-fourth the weight, and considerably cheaper than iron pipes. They are made in 7 ft. lengths, and the joinings are simple and inexpensive. These pipes have been in use in France, Spain, and Italy nearly three years, whare the demand for them is very great. The opinions of the press on a public test at the Houses of Parliament, before a large number of engineers and other scientific gentlemen, may be had, with further particulars, at the office of the company, on application to Mr. ALEK. YOUNG, 14a, Cannon-street, London, E.C., where sample pipes may be obtained for trial.

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A YTOUN'S PATENT SAFETY CAGE AND HOIST.

A YTOUN'S PATENT SAFETY CAGE AND HOIST.

CHANGE OF LICENSE FEE.

The present LOW RATE of LICENSE FEE.

Lip er cage, will be CONTINUED till the CLOSE of the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, where facilities will be afforded to parties interested to assure themselves of the value of the invention. A FULL SIZED SAFETY CAGE will be there EXHIBITED in ACTION, and may be subjected to whatever tests parties may desire. Also, a VARIETY of MODELS, SHOWING the ADAPTATION of the SAFETY PRINCIPLE to CAGES of VARIOUS CONSTRUCTIONS, and to GUIDE RODS of IRON as well as of WOOD.

Parties having thus had an opportunity of assuring themselves of the transworthiness of the safety cage, and of providing themselves with all the licenses they may require at a low figure, the patentee proposes, immediately on the close of the Exhibition, to raise the license fee to £6, £7, and £8 per cage, according to the weight it is calculated to carry. This will enable him to set on foot an active canvass for the introduction of the safety cage into every mining district of the kingdom, a measure plainly impossible with the present low fee of £1.

The patentee has also the satisfaction of saying that he has now made arrangements with the well-known firm, Messrs. James Tod and Son, engineers, Edinburgh, which will enable him to furnish safety cages, calculated to carry from 12 to 16 ewts. of coal or fronstone, at £10 each, and other sizes in proportion. As the carriage of a cage by rail to the central parts of England does not exceed 10s., the cage may be delivered in almost any locality for a sum not exceeding 10 guineas, exclusive of the license fee, which at present is only 11. Coal and fronmasters, therefore, would do well, at this time, to provide themselves with one, which, on being tried in their pits and found to answer, would serve as a model for making others. By sending the order through the patentee, they will have the advantage of his personal superintendence.

To those who prefer getting them made on their own premises, working drawings or

age easily.

In view of any further attempt of the Legislature to make the use of safety cages importative, it would seem advisable to secure licenses at the present low rate for as many is are required.
Apply to the patentee, Robert Ayroun, 3, Fettes-row, Edinburgh

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP,
APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY
APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE,

APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.

J. U. Bastrien begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient verification of the public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost timperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, as daily demonstrated by use:—

1.—it utilises from 30 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.

2.—1ts price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.

3.—1c occupies a very small space.

4.—1t raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus sand mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.

6.—1t is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

A mining pump can be seen daily at work, at Wheal Concord Mine, South Sydenham, Devon, near Tavistock; and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company (Limited), Birkenhead, near Liverpool.

J. U. Bastier, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP

(Limited), Birkenhead, near Liverpool.

J. U. Bastire, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP
at HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will
GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors and others, for the USE
of his INVENTION.

OFFICES, 19, MANCHESTER BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON,
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SARL AND SONS, 17 and 18, CORNHILL, respectfully SOLICIT a VISIT to their magnificent ESTABLISHMENT. The ground floor is more particularly devoted to the display of FINE GOLD JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, and FINE GOLD CHAINS.

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.Oct. 1859 July, 1861 .Fully paid. .Fully said.

. Those mines with [S. E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been in Limited Liability.

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